

ALLIES ASSUME OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

34 PERISH IN FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER

Vedra, With Cargo of Gasolene, Grounded—Cargo Ignited and Only 2 of Crew of 36 Saved

BARROW, Via London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedra from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of gasolene went ashore near here this morning in a heavy gale. The cargo ignited and of the crew of thirty-six men on board the Vedra only two were saved and they were severely burned.

VERY DULL ELECTION DAY

Few People at the Polls This Morning—The Slippery Streets Kept Many at Home

This is election day. The polls opened at 6 a. m. and will close at 4 p. m. The ballot is a very simple one and all of the returns ought to be in as early as 7 p. m. There are not as many voters at the various precincts as at the preliminary election, a fact that will probably make for greater speed at the preliminary election counters. In some precincts, were falling over one another for want of space in which to work.

It is expected that today's vote will be a very light one. There was very little early morning voting, a fact due no doubt to the dangerous condition of the streets, and unless the voters get busy this afternoon today's vote will probably go down on the records as one of the lightest in the history of the city.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in transferring the ballot boxes from city hall to the different precincts. The men engaged to do the work did not anticipate the storm and did not prepare their horses for the conditions that existed when they woke up this morning. The streets were glare as glass, but few, if any, of the blacksmith shops were open and the transporters of ballot boxes had to go to it with bare horses' shoes were smooth as the ice-covered streets. In some instances owners of steeds had to lead them in order to assist the horses in keeping their feet, and it was a pretty slow process.

Let it be understood that voters may vote for only as many voters as may be elected. The number is two alder-

men and three school committeemen. After disclosures made at the preliminary election, when in one precinct a number of ballots were found where erasures had been made and where substitutions had taken place, voters should remember that when they have occasion to erase their marking they should make application to the warden or the clerk of the precinct and get a new ballot. For every 50 voters listed in the city, 60 ballots are printed. The extra ten are printed for the purpose of supplying those who wrongly mark their original ballots and who, upon discovering the wrong marking, desire to correct the mistake.

M. T. I. Carnival, Asso., Thurs. eve.
Potomac, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

FARRELL & CONATON
PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND
WATER FITTERS
243 Dutton Street Tel. 1518

Good
Things
Galore

Our store is brim-
ming full of good
things for Xmas.

And each of them
performs some wel-
come service for the
home.

For instance, there
is the electric grill.

Lowell Electric Light
Corp.
50 Central Street

COAL
For the best grades at
lowest prices call for
FRED H. ROYCE
OFFICE LIBERTY ST.

CHALIFOUX
— CORNER —

TOMORROW IS CHALIFOUX'S
ONCE A MONTH BARGAIN
DAY (PENNANT DAY)

The last Pennant Day this
year and filled with greater
bargains than ever including
many holiday suggestions as
well as winter necessities.
Bulletins of these rare bar-
gains are posted in the win-
dows.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ALONG YSER CANAL

Berlin Looking Toward Possible Investment of Warsaw as Result of the Capture of Lodz—Berlin Claims Capture of 100,000 Russians at Lodz

Official advices from Berlin today confirm the statement that the allies have assumed the offensive in France and Belgium, but do not indicate that the movement has grown to formidable proportions. The attacks, it is said, have been few in number and have been defeated. Private dispatches from Holland are to the effect that fierce fighting is in progress along the Yser canal. These reports are in par-

tial agreement with the latest official French communications, which, however, tend to show that the federal movement of the allies is being attempted at points all along the line. Berlin already is looking toward the possible investment of Warsaw as a result of the capture of Lodz, Russian Poland. It was said officially at the German capital today that news of a decisive result in the campaign against the Russians may be expected at any

time and that the latest reports from the military headquarters lead to the belief that the operations thus far have been successful. It is reported unofficially in Berlin that 100,000 Russians were captured at Lodz. In the Balkans Austria's armies apparently have not yet checked in their operations which recently have been attended with marked success.

through their agents and spies, are well informed as to the situation of the German army. The French estimate the number of German killed in battle on this frontier as considerably exceeding 100,000 because the German tactics have been more continually on the offensive, with correspondingly heavier losses than the defensive. The French military administration does not share in the popular view that the German losses have been enormously in excess of those of the French. Neither is any credence given to the reports of bad provisioning of the German army and of soldiers famished and driven by overwork to exhaustion.

FEATURES OF LAST NIGHT'S EUROPEAN WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

ALLIES capture German trenches at many points, especially in Belgium. German counter-attacks repelled. Warships again bombard German positions on shore. Austria-German troops force back Russians near Platzkow. Contest for Western Poland not yet decided. Heavy battles in progress in Western Galicia, according to Vienna. King Peter inflicts severe loss on Austrians in Servia. Turks announce Russian repulse east of Lake Van and capture of Russian post on Persian border. Italy reinforces her garrison of Libya to meet "any aggression." Portugal sending more troops to West Africa to aid British there in war on Germans. Bulgaria expects nothing will change her policy of neutrality until spring.

THE WAR CASUALTIES

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The German casualties in the last month of fighting amounted to about 100,000, estimates the Bourse Gazette, and says the percentage of loss is particularly high among the commanding and commissioned officers. Even colonels and occasionally generals, it is said, remained on the firing line until they were able to escape only by means of motor-cycles. According to wounded German officers in the prison camp at Bielsk, Russia, a number of Turkish officers are serving in the German army in Poland. It is said that they have been training in the German military schools and were drafted on account of the lack of competent officers. Two Turkish officers who were sent from Constantinople to Berlin on a mission in connection with the shipment of war supplies, are said to have been pressed into service in Poland.

PARIS, Nov. 26 (by mail).—The French war office does not issue lists of losses in the war. A correspondent, by inquiry in various quarters, estimates that the French lost in dead up to Nov. 15 something under 100,000 men. The number of wounded and sick soldiers being cared for in French hospitals on Nov. 19 appears to have been about 400,000. The Swiss government's bureau for the exchange of prisoners of war has the names of 50,000 French prisoners in Germany. Taking these figures together, the total losses of the French army would be about 550,000 men. The French military authorities

500,000 MEN LOST BY FRANCE—
TOTAL CASUALTIES IN
WAR
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For 66 Years
City Institution for
Savings
Never paid less than
4%
Interest Begins Jan. 1
CENTRAL STREET

EVERYBODY SLIDING ON SLIPPERY STREETS

Storm of Last Night Left Streets Coated With Ice—Mill Hands Had Hard Time Getting to Work

The one who got to his or her place of business this morning without sprawling on the icy sidewalk, was lucky. The writer, on his way down town, described some figures on the glassy surface that would turn a fancy skater green with envy. The street cars were well patronized because a great many Lowell men and women deemed it advisable to adopt the "safe" first slogan.

But, 'tis an ill wind that blows no good. The hall that started in about one o'clock this morning and later turned to rain that froze on street and sidewalk made business good for the blacksmiths. The writer passed three blacksmith shops and all of them were filled with horses; front and side streets were lined with them and dis-appointed owners were leading their horses away because they did not want to wait until the afternoon to have them shod.

At eight o'clock this morning some body telephoned to The Sun office from the city yard to ask if anything had been heard of a stray horse. The horse, it seems, left his bed and board without any just cause, or words to that effect, and went to parts unknown. He probably went out to have his teeth sharpened and got lost in the shuffle.

Horses on their way to the blacksmith shops had a hard time to keep their feet and quite a number of tumblers were witnessed. One man came down Thorndike hill with a pair of horses and the horses slid from the top to the bottom of the hill with the man holding on to the halter ropes and sliding, too. A poor old lady who wanted to get over the hill gave it up for a bad job after several attempts. A kind-hearted rabby, nothing her and a dog, drove his carriage over from the depot and took her to the crest of the hill. He had had his horse sharpened early in the morning.

Ballot Boxes Sliding
The ballot boxes were taken away from the basement of city hall at about 5:30 o'clock this morning, or early enough to reach the polling booths before six o'clock. Each of the boxes was accompanied by two or three men, including a police officer, and there were some funny incidents connected with the delivery of the boxes. One instance the men had to take the boxes up a hill. It was a case of slip and sprawl from start to finish and just as they were about to reach the top of the hill a few feet slipped and down the hill went the box, policeman and all. If any erasures appear in that

Cars Were Delayed
The early morning street cars were delayed, but at 10 o'clock it was reported that they were running on time. The telephone and telegraph wires were covered with ice, but there was not enough of it to do much damage, and only minor troubles were reported. Clocks in any way exposed to the storm were stopped and few, if any, of the steeple clocks succeeded in ticking out the seconds. The rain, hail and sleet was too much for them.

The Sand Men
It was quite impossible for the street department to sand all the sidewalks of the city but a goodly number were covered with the force at command by Commissioner Morse. Never was sand more necessary or more appreciated by the people who had to use the sidewalks. Only the principal thoroughfares were attended to in the early morning, but later the city was pretty well attended to by the sand men.

Fell on Slippery Street
Joseph Gentle of Auburn street, employed at the Davis livery stable at 380 Middlesex street, slipped on the ice in the rear of the stable about 7 o'clock this morning and fell to the ground, sustaining two broken ribs when he struck against a stone. He was removed in the ambulance to the Lowell hospital where his injuries were treated.

Total French losses 500,000, including nearly 100,000 dead.
British have lost 3215 officers.
England and France agree to a plan to facilitate cotton exports from United States.
Schwab agrees not to deliver submarine mines from Fove River to belligerents.
Germany is building 20 "dreadnought" Zeppelins for attack on London.
Boston relief committee will send \$300 tons of food and other supplies to Belgium within two weeks.

MEDICAL EXAMINER MEIGS

THINKS THE HUMAN FEET FOUND ON DUMP CAME FROM A DOCTOR'S OFFICE
Medical Examiner Meigs, after closely examining the human legs found on the Allen street dump, came to the conclusion that they were amputated by a surgical operation and that there was no mystery behind the discovery. It is not usual, however, to throw the amputated parts of human bodies on a dump. There should be some other means of disposing of them. Either burial or cremation should be tried. Another question asked is, whether the young doctors hereabouts are doing dissection of cadavers.
If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

JUDGE QUINN'S DECISION

CASE OF DOHERTY BROTHERS VS. GREENBERG DECIDED IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANT
Justice Quinn, who presided over the jury-waived session of the superior court in this city, today rendered his decision for the defendant in the case of Doherty Bros. vs. Esrael Greenberg, an action for conversion of property, the ad damnum of which was \$3000.
The case was tried last week and occupied the attention of the court for three days. This was a case where the defendant purchased the property formerly occupied by the Nichols Foundry Co. and which was located on leased land from the Boston & Maine railroad at the corner of Willis and Dutton streets. One of the buildings, an office building, was located on the Nichols estate, leased by Doherty Bros. Mr. Greenberg, tore the buildings down, including the office building and the suit was brought to recover for the office building. Today Justice Quinn notified Bennett Silverblatt, who appeared for the defendant, that his decision was in favor of the defendant. The plaintiffs were represented by William D. Regan.
Meigs' Corp. Associate, Thurs. eve.

The Sign Over Your Door

Is a good thing isn't it? You would not think of doing business without it.
But it is only seen by those who pass your way.
If you could put a sign where everyone could see it would it interest you?

THE CITY DIRECTORY
Is where people look for you when they want to do business. You should make it easy for them to find you, by putting such information as a buyer wants, in the Directory properly indexed under all headings where he might look for you. To be properly registered costs less than to be left out.
Sampson & Mordock Co., Care of Lowell Board of Trade

WOMEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Women's Newest Style \$4 and \$5 Shoes—In lace and button boots with oze or cloth top; all of our regular lines are included in this line for one day. Pennant Day \$2.90

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Negligee Shirts—In silk finish and satin stripes, imported madras and percales in neat styles, every shirt warranted fast color, coat style and laundered cuffs; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.15

J. L. CHALIFOUX CO.

COR. MERRIMACK & CENTRAL ST.

UMBRELLAS

Women's and Men's Umbrellas—Finished with silk tassels and covered with American or silk fabrics, warranted waterproof and colors in the newest Christmas handles; values to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.25

MEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Men's \$3 and \$4 Black and Tan Calfskin and Patent Calf Button and Blucher Shoes—Single or double width sizes. Pennant Day \$2.15

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW

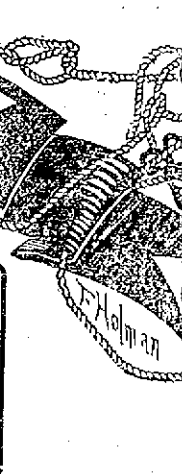


PENNANT DAY

On Account of Holiday Season These Items Will Not Be Displayed in the Windows

Last Pennant Day this year and only 14 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas shopping as well as to supply yourself with winter necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas goods.

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW



Women's and Misses' Dresses

50 Odd Serge Dresses—In all sizes; values up to \$1.00. Pennant Day 99c
A Wonderful Lot of Silk, Velvet, Serge and Corduroy Dresses—In a big assortment of styles and colors and sizes; worth from \$5 to \$10. Pennant Day \$3.88
Marvelous Lot of High Priced Dresses—For women and misses in fine chambrase, crepe de chine, velvet, party and evening dresses; values \$12 to \$18. Pennant Day \$8.77
All Our \$20.00 to \$32.50 Party and Evening Gowns. Pennant Day, at \$15.50

Women's and Misses' Suits

75 Short Tailored Suits—In all wool serges including sizes for large women; colors black and navy; values \$10 to \$12. Pennant Day \$4.88
100 All Wool Poplins—Fine men's wear serges, fancy mixtures including sizes for extra large women, also for trimmed suits; values \$15.00 to \$25.00. Pennant Day \$11.77
25 New Fall Suits for Women and Misses—In fine all wool serges that originally sold from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Pennant Day \$6.66
All \$18.00, \$25.00 and \$32.50 High Priced Suits—Pennant Day, \$17.50
All Our \$35.00 to \$45.00 Suits—Pennant Day \$22.50
PETTICOATS
5 Dozen Petticoats—Regular \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 55c
Lot of Colored Silk Petticoats—\$2.00 value. Pennant Day 99c

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Corduroy Coats—In navy and brown; sizes 2 to 6 years; \$2.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.00
Children's Cloth Coats—In navy, brown and Copenhagen; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$3.88
Children's White Corduroy Coats—Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$2.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.44
Children's Gingham Dresses—In French stripes and plaids, in blouse and tunic styles; \$1.97 and \$2.49 values. Pennant Day \$1.33
Children's Galatee Dresses—\$1.49 values. Pennant Day 47c
Children's High Grade Rompers—All colors; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Children's Winter Hats—All styles and colors; values \$1.07 and \$2.40. Pennant Day 97c
Children's Heavy Bonnets—Values \$1.49 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 99c
Children's Pant Leggings—In black, red and Oxford; 95c value. Pennant Day 49c
Children's Toggles—In red and Oxford; 49c value. Pennant Day 29c
Children's Flannellette Kimonos—Pretty for Christmas gifts; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 79c

INFANTS' DEPT.

Infants' Long Capes—\$2.97 value. Pennant Day \$1.97
Infants' Long Slips—\$2.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.47
Infants' Long Flannel Skirts—Good quality, fine embroidery; 95c values. Pennant Day 67c
Infants' Short Flannellette Skirts—Extra value at 95c. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Short White Dresses—Slightly soiled; \$1.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.39
Infants' Cashmere Jackets—Slightly soiled; 95c value. Pennant Day 47c
Infants' Silk Bonnets—85c and \$1.43 values. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Crocheted Jackets—39c values. Pennant Day 23c
Infants' Odd Bonnets—To close out. Pennant Day 10c

RIBBON DEPT.

19c All Silk Dresden Ribbons—New patterns for holiday fancy work, 1 1/2 and 3 inches wide. Pennant Day 12 1/2c Yard
3 Inch All Silk Taffeta Ribbons—In navy, sky, pink, red and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 6c Yard
38c Dresden and Fancy Stripe and Plain Colored Ribbons for Fancy Work—4 to 6 inches wide. Pennant Day 19c Yard

FUR SPECIALS

5 Dozen Children's Fur Sets—In white only, made up in dainty styles; nice for a Christmas gift; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day 79c
50 Muffs—Made of cone in black and brown, very good size; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.39
Fur Muffs or Scarfs—In Australian lynx, in black and brown, also cone muffs and scarfs in this lot; \$6.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.33
Genuine Black Wolf Muffs—Bed made of fine quality satin; 1 1/2 value. Pennant Day \$8.29
Lot of Children's Odd and End Fur Sets—Values \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2. Pennant Day 55c
Genuine Black Wolf Sets—That originally sold for \$20. A fine Christmas gift. Pennant Day, \$14.33
Visit the above department for many other bargains that are not advertised.
Genuine Pony Skin Coats—Skinner satin lined, all sizes; \$30 values. Pennant Day \$18.35

Women's, Misses' and Children's Raincoats

5 Dozen Children's Raincoats—Made of gray striped waterproof material, all sizes; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day 65c
10 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Sateen Raincoats—In navy and cerise; \$2.00 value. Duty for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day \$1.29
3 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Raincoats—In tan, navy and cerise; originally sold for \$3.75. Hood to match. Pennant Day \$2.37
35 Black Raincoats—For women and misses, in all sizes; \$3.75 value. Pennant Day \$1.99
50 Odd Raincoats—For women and misses, with values from \$5 to \$8.00. Pennant Day \$3.88

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Just 30 Odd Cloth Skirts—Almost given away; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 49c
About 75 Odd Cloth Skirts—Bought for this sale, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day 99c
10 Dozen Fine All Wool Serge and Fancy Mixture Skirts—In all sizes; values \$2 to \$3. Pennant Day \$1.66
A Big Lot of Fine All Wool Mixture, Serge and Fine Poplin Skirts—\$4.00 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$2.44
All Our \$6.00 and \$7.00 Skirts—In fine men's wear serge and poplin, in the very latest models including extra sizes. Pennant Day \$4.09

Women's Neckwear

Women's Wired Lace Collars—5c value. Pennant Day 25c
Lace Collars—in different styles; 25c to 35c value. Pennant Day 50c
Lace Collars—in all styles; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Swiss Embroidered and Plain Sets—50c value. Pennant Day 37c
BOUDOIR CAPS
Fancy Boudoir Caps—In all colors. Special in Christmas boxes. Pennant Day 41c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Chamber Tables—With solid mahogany top and under shelf, 24x24; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$1.25

CANDY DEPT.

Fig Puffs, Chocolate Ting-A-Ling, Assorted Kisses, Assorted Creams, 10c value. Pennant Day 24c
SODA FOUNTAIN
Pineapple Temptation College Ice—10c size. Pennant Day 5c
SUNSHINE DEPARTMENT
Special Assortment of American Biscuits—15c, 10c and 20c values. Pennant Day 10c lb.

Women's and Misses' Coats

25 Odd Cloth Coats Go Pennant Day for \$1.00
200 Winter Coats—In the very latest fall models in all colors and sizes; \$7 to \$9 values; sizes for small and large women. Pennant Day \$3.98
175 Winter Coats—In a big assortment; worth from \$5 to \$12. Pennant Day \$3.87
100 All Wool Chinchilla, Plushes and Ural Lamb Coats—For large and small women, shawl collar effects; \$10.00 to \$16.50 values. Pennant Day \$8.37
75 High Priced Mixture—Fine plushes, salts Arabian, Hindoo lynx and many other materials; worth from \$12 to \$20. Pennant Day \$10.66
All Our \$15 to \$22 Fine Coats—Pennant Day \$13.22
All Our \$22 to \$30 Coats Go Pennant Day at \$17.50
AFTERNOON DRESSES
Afternoon Dresses—In light and dark colors and a few flannellette house dresses; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 78c

MILLINERY DEPT.

Women's Mannish Hats—With values up to \$3.50. Pennant Day, \$2.39
Women's Trimmed Hats—In the latest styles; \$2.95 and \$3.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.25
Women's Untrimmed Hats—In all the latest shapes; values to \$1.48. Pennant Day 99c
Women's Untrimmed Hats—That formerly sold for 95c and \$1.39. Pennant Day 25c
French Flowers for Corsage Boutiques—Values 35c and 60c. Pennant Day 25c and 39c

Pennant Day Law

- 1.—Goods must be priced 25% to 50% lower than they can be bought elsewhere.
- 2.—The prices are the lowest of the month.
- 3.—Values are as stated, not exaggerated.
- 4.—The goods are sold at that price that one day only.

SHELL GOODS

Baby Set—Brush, comb and ring in pink, blue and white; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c
Fancy Barretts—With white stones, in amber, shell and gray; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c

TOILET GOODS

Violet Talcum Powder—Regular size; 10c value. Pennant Day 5c
The Elpho Mirrors—In ring and straight handles, level edge; \$1 value. Pennant Day 50c

STATIONERY

The Pilgrim Initial Boxed Stationery—Also Correspondence Cards; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c

JEWELRY DEPT.

Mesh Bags in German Silver—Assorted styles, plain and fancy frames. Good values at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Pennant Day 99c
3 Picco Pin Sets—In handsome satin lined box, in oval and square design; 75c value. Pennant Day 39c
Vanity Cases and Coin Holders—In German silver with long chain; 50c value. Pennant Day 14c

LEATHER GOODS

Leather Bags—In black, gray, tan and green; large assortment of designs; value \$1.50 to \$1.50. Pennant Day 59c
BELTS
Children's Patent Leather Belts—In red, black and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 1c

Handkerchief Dept.

Women's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Put up 6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 59c
Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 15c value. Pennant Day 99c
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Value 50c dozen. Pennant Day 35c Dozen

DRAPERY DEPT.

200 Tapestry Squares—Size 24x34; regular values up to \$3.50 a yard. Pennant Day 49c Each
Half Pairs in Armure Portieres—In all colors; regular values up to \$1.50 pair. Pennant Day, \$1.98 Each
Oriental Bagdad Stripe for Portieres and Couch Covers—Regular 30c value. Pennant Day, 40c Yard
Lot of Cretonnes—Regular values 10c and 15c yard. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Lot of Lace Curtain Sateen—Eccentric; regular 15c to 20c yard value. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Scotch Lace Curtains—Value up to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.00 Pair

DOLLS

Lot of Dolls—30c value. Pennant Day 25c

Boys' Shoe Dept.

Boys' \$1.25 Kangaroo Blucher Shoes—Made on quality lasting lasts, all sizes up to 5 1/2. Pennant Day 95c
Boys' \$1.25 Overshoes—One buckle, fleece lined, heavy soles. Pennant Day 65c
Boys' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Rubbers—Lace, one buckle, heavy rubber stocking. Pennant Day 69c
Boys' 50c Slippers—In tan leather, leather soles. Pennant Day 37c

GIRLS' SHOE DEPT.

Girls' \$1.25 and \$1.50 School Shoes Blucher and blucher in gun metal, kidskin and patent leather. Pennant Day 99c
Girls' 75c and \$1.00 Slippers—In red felt, Juliette, fur and ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 59c
Infants' 50c Moccasins—In white satin, ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 19c
Girls' 40c School Rubbers—Low cut, in all sizes up to 2. Pennant Day 25c

Bath Robe and Kimono Department

Fancy Long Flannellette Kimonos—Very appropriate for Christmas gifts; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 61c
Long Flannellette Kimonos—In Christmas boxes; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 88c
Christmas Bath Robes—In light and dark colors; \$3.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.69
All Wool Bath Robes—In handsome patterns; \$4.00 value. Pennant Day \$2.66

Women's Shoe Dept.

Street Floor
Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes—In patent calf, gun metal and Russia calf, button and blucher, leather or rubber sole. Pennant Day \$1.50
Women's \$1.50 Warm Shoes—In soft kid boots with hand turned soles, lined with red damask, all sizes 2 1/2 to 9. Pennant Day \$1.00
Women's \$1.00 Slippers—In red, pink, blue and tan, satin-lined, with soft sole. Pennant Day 59c
Women's 40c Slippers—In black, blue, red, brown and gray felt with leather soles. Pennant Day 25c
Women's \$1.25 Overshoes—First quality, one buckle, fine Jersey top. Pennant Day 49c
Women's 50c Rubbers—In all sizes to fit most any style shoe. Pennant Day 33c

Boys' Furnishing Dept.

Boys' Neglige Shirts—In light colors, soft or laundered cuffs; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear—In Jager colors, mostly all sizes and styles; 25c value, 19c value. Pennant Day \$1.14
Boys' Heavy Fur Gaudinet Gloves—In black only; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Daylight Basement

BASEMENT FURNISHINGS
Men's Heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters—In crimson and Oxford, all sizes with pocket; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.29
Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—In ecrus, all sizes; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Flannel Shirts—In odd lines, all colors, broken sizes; \$1.90 and \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 50c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Women's Kid Gloves—Lightweight glove in tan, black, white, red and navy, 2 clasp; 75c value. Pennant Day 55c
Women's All Wool Golf Gloves—Long wristed in black, white, gray, brown and navy, also fleeced lined cashmere gloves in black, brown, gray and navy; 25c value. Pennant Day 15c

Women's and Infants' Hosiery

Women's Black Silk Hose—Pure silk, little heel and toe, deep garter top; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c
Women's Fibre Silk Boot Hose—Luxurious grade in sky, navy, pink, king blue, Kelly green and black; also black cotton, medium weight, wide garter top, high spliced heel; 25c value. Pennant Day 14c
Women's Fibre Silk—Extra heavy weight, high spliced heel, deep garter well, in black and white, first quality; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c Pair
2 Pairs in Xmas Box \$1.00
Women's Black and Oxford Ribbed and Plain Wool Hose—Regular and outsize; 25c pair, 3 for 50c
Infants' Cashmere and Children's Wool Hose—25c grade. Pennant Day 14c

CORSET DEPT.

Special Lot of Corsets—Made of good strong coutil, all sizes; \$1 value. Pennant Day 63c
Children's Waists—Of good strong cotton and some flannellette, sizes 2 to 12 years; 1 1/2 to 2c value. Pennant Day 7c
Sanitary Napkins—15c value. Pennant Day 9c Box
Sanitary Aprons—Of good quality rubber, good size, 19c value. Pennant Day 12c
Brassieres—Hamburg and lace trimmed, put up in holy boxes. Make nice Xmas gifts. 95c value. Pennant Day 50c
Brassiere—Hamburg trimmed; 10c value. Pennant Day 11c
APRON SPECIALS
About 100 White Muslin Tea Aprons—40c and 60c values. Nice for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day 19c
White Fancy Tea Aprons—In fully boxed. Pennant Day 33c and 49c
Allover Blue Chambray Aprons—With dust cap to match; 50c value. Pennant Day 27c

Men's Shoe Dept.

Men's \$1.00 Slippers—In black and tan kidskin in Romeo and Everett styles. Pennant Day 69c
Men's 50c Slippers—In black and tan kidskin, also velvet vamp with leather quarter, in all sizes. Pennant Day 37c
Men's 75c Rubbers—In storm and low cuts, in all sizes and styles. Pennant Day 50c
Men's \$2.00 Lumbermen's Rubbers—Two buckles with cloth top to wear over stockings. Pennant Day 98c
Men's \$3.00 Leather Top Rubbers—6 and 10 inch, leather top, lace laces, rubber soles, over with best quality red rubber bottoms. Pennant Day \$1.50
DAYLIGHT BASEMENT
Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Slippers—In black and tan kidskin and calfskin, in Opera, Everett and Romeo styles; mostly all kid lined. Pennant Day \$1.00
STREET FLOOR

MEN'S STORE

Men's Overcoats—In gray and black chevrons; sizes 35 to 42; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.88
Men's Black Wool Cheviot Suits—Good heavy weight for the winter months. 33 to 40 only; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$8.00
Men's Storm Ulsters—Full length and high collars, lined with heavy fur. 33 to 44 sizes; \$12 value. Pennant Day \$6.98
Men's \$2.50 All Wool Blue Serge Pants—All sizes to 42 waist band. Pennant Day \$1.70
100 Pairs of Men's Pants—In brown worsted stripes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 89c
Men's Bath Robes—In different combinations of colors, all sizes; \$3.50 value. Pennant Day \$2.39
PAJAMAS AND NIGHT SHIRTS
Men's Heavy Comet Pajamas—In neat, fancy colors, trimmed with silk frogs; sizes A and B only; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 69c
Men's Heavy Comet Night Shirts—Cut big and long, all sizes; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 50c

MEN'S HOSIERY

Men's Pure Silk Thread Hose—Double heel and toe, in black, tan, navy and gray; all sizes; 50c values. Pennant Day 25c
MEN'S NECKWEAR
Men's Open End Four-in-Hand Ties—Pure silk, very large assortment to choose from; put up to nice Christmas boxes; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c
Men's Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties—Cut extra big in all the latest Christmas designs; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's Heavy Pure Wool Union Suits—Close crotch, in white and ecrus; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.09
Men's Pure Wool Drawers—Drawers only, white, all sizes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 69c

BOYS' DEPT.

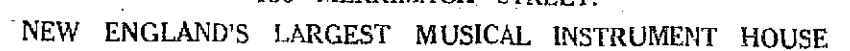
Boys' Pants—In blue serge, gray and brown mixtures, peg top and watch pocket; \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 59c
Boys' Russian Overcoats—In brown and dark mixtures, all around; sizes 3 to 8 years; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.89
Boys' Russian Overcoats—Sizes 3 and 4 years; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day 79c
Boys' School Overcoats—All large sizes; colors, brown and gray; \$3 and \$4 values. Pennant Day \$1.89

Ready-to-use Domestic

Pillow Cases—Made of strong cotton, 22x34; 11c value. Pennant Day 7c
Pillow Cases—Extra heavy linen finish, size 22x36; 15c value. Pennant Day 11c
Sheets—Made of durable cotton, size 72x90; 45c value. Pennant Day 27c
Sheets—Made of extra heavy seersucker, size 72x90; value 75c. Pennant Day 55c
23c Bath Towels—Full bleach, extra heavy, large size. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Blankets—Extra heavy, white and navy and gray wool, large size, pink and blue borders; while they last—Pennant Day \$1.98
125c Comforters—Medium and dark colors, fancy stitched. Pennant Day 79c
9c Quilted Flannel—in pink, and blue stripes. Pennant Day \$2.50

the alderman from each ward, six
wardermen-at-large, three members of
the fire commission, four members of
the board of public works and four of
the board of education are to be chosen
and the candidates' number about
one to one for the places to be filled.

supreme court had refused to
at a writ of error for retrial of
nk's case by that tribunal.
Yorts will be made new, it is said,
procure a pardon or commuta-
of sentence from Georgia state
ials.



ture of Iodine is a familiar

If you want help at home or in your home business, try The Sun "Want" column. Supplies

not expensive, and even one
cation proves its goodness.

10

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

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If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

home--not expensive, and even one application proves its goodness.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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THE RIVER PROJECT

From many different sources comes information as to the ways of federal experts and congressional committees which confirm us in our belief that the supporters of the Merrimack river navigation project have no cause to feel disappointed because of the adverse report of the U. S. board of engineers, being through Col. Crutcher. The report, of course, has put an obstacle in the way, but by foresight and prudent management the obstacle may be removed and the first practical steps may be taken towards making the Merrimack river navigable from Lowell to the sea.

One who has had wide experience with the national government in all relating to the development of waterways recently called the attention of some local gentlemen interested in the Merrimack river project, to the proper mode of procedure. "I would suggest," he said, "that the first thing to do is to get the Massachusetts and New Hampshire delegations in congress to get the board of engineers to order a public hearing in Lowell, and have the full board of U. S. engineers come from Washington. After the hearing show them the river from Lowell to the sea and get a favorable report." He mentioned many specific instances of such a mode of procedure, one of the most notable being at Portsmouth, N. H., where a river development project has just been completed, after having received no fewer than three adverse reports from the federal engineers before they consented to approve. If Portsmouth did not get discouraged after three applications of the government we can, Lowell should go to the second attack with courage and conviction.

Lowell and the other communities of the Merrimack valley must not for a moment lose sight of this fact: We must first get a favorable report from the U. S. engineers before we can get a federal appropriation. This is a law of congress which cannot be evaded or ignored. When our project receives the sanction of the government engineers, it will be time enough to go before the River and Harbor committee. In the meantime hearings at Washington and large delegations to the national capital have a certain advertising and sentimental value, but something more than sentiment is needed. We have to battle with the accusation that the Merrimack river scheme is merely a sentimental one in which the trade and business returns would be incompatible with the necessary preliminary outlay of government funds.

A great national body which has in more ways than one shown its interest in the Merrimack river scheme is the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association which includes in its plan a possibility of using a part of the Merrimack river as a link in the Atlantic coast waterway from Maine to Florida. It might be well if our local active interests were to get the president of the association—Hon. J. Hampton Moore, M. C.—from Pennsylvania, to come to Lowell and talk to our people about the development of waterways. Such development is now being agitated not only in this section but throughout the country, for neglect of our splendid opportunities along such lines has been one of the reproaches of past American government.

Congressmen Rogers and Phelan, backed by our chamber of commerce, similar bodies along the valley, and by the public generally, have statistics that cost the state thousands of dollars to controvert the claim of the engineers that the returns would not be sufficient to justify the outlay. The fact of the state's readiness to spend a million, whenever the federal government takes the initiative should prove a forcible argument in establishing not only the desirability but the practicability of the navigation scheme. At present, however, our efforts must be brought to bear on the board of army engineers instead of congress or congressional committees, as we can do nothing until the "experts" have given their approval. Let us work might and main for the Merrimack river, but let us work in the way calculated to obtain the best results.

THE "NAVY" BUNCOMBE

It is very rash for non-professional critics to rush into the controversy between Messrs. Gardner and Lodge on the one hand and Secretary Daniels on the other as to our preparedness for war or lack of it, but, nevertheless, some reflections are timely. Even admitting for the sake of argument, that everything is as bad as represented by the two cabinet government critics, where does the blame lie? They cannot hope to prove the charge, surely, that the degeneration they deplore came about wholly or mostly during the present regime. A navy could not possibly be any child of circumstances laid away behind in one year or two. Yet this is precisely what Messrs. Lodge and Gardner hint. That Secretary Daniels denies the charges, backed up by high officials and officers of the army and navy is not germane to this phase of the question. Mr. Roosevelt, as is to be expected, is also against the present administration on the matter, but this adds picturesque rather than weight to the discussion.

Supposing, then, the charges to be true, the responsibility rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the last two or three administrations. Since the Spanish war—which must have revealed our naval and army status beyond question or dispute—the republican party has been in power, and not only in power but absolutely supreme in federal matters. During all of this time Mr. Lodge has been a member of the senate naval committee and very influential in everything of an international significance. During the last ten years of republican administration more than \$2,000,000,000 was spent on the navy. Where has it gone? Why did Senator Lodge permit the navy to become so inefficient without raising a voice of protest? Let us not be fooled. There is more than good reason to believe that the "preparedness" issue is being agitated with the convenient backing and of the European war to give it plausible conviction. It is a time for nothing but emotional agitation, and if Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner wish to convince the American public of their sincerity, let them describe the conditions they allege to be a republican regime and not to the democratic administration which has not had time to spend the navy, even had it been so disposed.

THE HOLDUP MAN

One type of holdup man who starts a wave of hysteria and terror in any city where he makes his appearance is the wretch who attacks defenseless women late at night in lonely streets. We have had some of this species from time to time during the past few years.

EAST AND WEST

Justine from the war news of the past week or so, no spectacular battle may be expected for some days as the allies and the Germans in the west and the Russians and the Germans in the east, respectively, have been at a deadlock, each side strengthening its position instead of engaging in offensive tactics on a big scale. Some prominent Germans have given it as their opinion that the Germans plan to crush France before dealing with Russia, leaving England as the last and most formidable foe. An ambitious program, surely, but nevertheless one that must not be scoffed at. Undoubtedly the Germans would be satisfied in the east to keep the Russians off until some definite object is gained in the west, for Germany is determined to keep the war outside its own boundaries, and its main apprehension is that the allies may drive its depleted forces of the west back. At present, therefore, it is a huge test of endurance on both sides, with time the determining factor. Despite the wonderful German efficiency, its armies have lost enormously, but so, to some extent, have all the armies. As yet there is nothing decisive in the struggle and while the odds are against Germany the old adage is still true—while the battle rages the outcome is still uncertain.

Another congressional session began. It arouses as much discussion

as the last, and that proceeding, the country will be all attention. The war may at any time precipitate an interesting phase of congressional activity and the members will be more keyed up than usual. The political complexion, too, will be a cause for renewed interest by the American public, which will watch to see if President Wilson will still hold the reins.

The warm spell which ushered in December has changed suddenly to cold and by breezes which have scudded into enormous hurricanes on the ocean. The storm winds are up and away and all sort of doors have taken notice. Still, the inclemency and coldness of the outside world make the fireside more cheerful. Most weather prophets predict a long and cold winter.

Think of some poor fellow lying in the trenches just now with a jagged wound made by bursting shrapnel, and then—think of the nice warm material down in the Red Cross rooms in the Runcles building, waiting for willing fingers.

Mail your Christmas packages early; nothing is more disappointing than the Christmas present that arrives December 27th.

Another criminal nearly caught by a police officer who nearly got there on time.

SEEN AND HEARD

A man who makes dry speeches is rarely a good temperance advocate.

The fellow who hustles will get there sooner or later.

Shut your ears when people praise you; listen intently and heed when they criticize. Then you may profit.

Usually he who sees a motive behind each act of others has one behind each of his own.

What a success some men would be if they devoted as many hours to business as they try to make their wives believe they do.

WORDS OF WISDOM

An old friend asked one who had just moved into a new neighborhood and by way of confidence remarked, "I am sorry to see an advertisement in the paper that you had lost a diamond. I did not know you had one."

"Yes, I suppose so. But why hadn't you shown it to me?"

"Oh, I don't want to have the diamond. But it's worth the price of the advertisement to make the new neighbors think I had one."

WAR REVENUE LAW

Internal revenue collectors throughout the country received notice this week from the internal revenue bureau that the government does not intend to prosecute anyone subject to the war revenue law who shows a willingness and readiness to buy the new stamp taxes. The notice was sent to all citizens on the part of thousands of persons all over the country who have besieged the internal revenue offices in attempts to obtain revenue stamps to comply with the law, and who, because of their inability to do so, became frightened over what might happen in the event they were not on the minute with their stamping.

FOR THAT "RUN-DOWN" "TIRED" CONDITION

Make Yourself Feel "Fine-as-a-Fiddle" With Famous Rheumalsts

If the severe strains of business and social life are beginning to tell on you and you are in a run-down condition, give your internal system a bath. This is easily done by simply dissolving a little Rheumalst in a glass of water, and you have a delightful carbonated drink that cleanses the stomach and intestines, eliminates toxins and poisons, and leaves the internal canal clean and sweet.

If you are bothered with constipation, headaches, yellow skin, coated tongue, bad breath, indigestion, biliousness, neuralgia or rheumatism, Rheumalsts will fix you up in short order.

Rheumalsts acts quickly and gently on the bowels, liver and kidneys without griping or nausea. It is a uric acid solvent as well as a saline laxative. Rheumalsts contains no cathartics or other inferior drugs. Ask your druggist for about five ounces. If they haven't Rheumalsts, communicate with the famous Rheumalst Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and they will see that you are supplied.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

That is dry, \$2.00 per load, \$1.00 per half load.

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Medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. Graduate nurses in attendance. Helon M. Garrett, R. N. Registry for nurses. Tel. 4225.

But when we take our daddies it certainly seems
The fighting should cease.
It strikes us as foolish that men think they must
Keep shooting and stabbing. Oh, why can't they just
Shake hands and have peace?
—T. M. Breezy in Boy's Life.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

FOR A CRACKER-JACK PLAN
For contemplation, imagination, anticipation and realization you have to tie the blue ribbon on the London correspondent—imagine—who has presented in detail the German plan for invasion of England. There are to be two lines of German invasion across the English channel. The north line is to fight off British battleships coming from the north, the south line is to keep "on" from the south, and in between these lines is to be a dash of 50 transports carrying 50,000 German soldiers, of course, 10,000 soldiers and equipment for transport would be necessary. The plan is to land in the Channel Islands, aeroplanes and mines interfered with the smoothness of the dash, or if any British warship got in the way, a very serious possibility of interference. The plan is a "dandy," and the British admiralty should at once take the proper steps, they'll force the Kaiser to fly across instead. —Manchester Leader.

A MISUNDERSTANDING
An entirely erroneous impression that the federal government, in quarantining for the last month and a half, has prevented the shipment of dressed poultry into or out of quarantined states has had a very serious effect on the turkey industry of the United States, according to the poultry specialists of the department of agriculture. Studies of the Thanksgiving turkey markets in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, indicated that turkeys were somewhat scarce, and as a result prices ruled high on a very firm basis.

The reason for the scarcity, the specialists find, is that the fowling buyers of turkey in the United States, and New York state or other states had quarantined against dressed poultry. They were afraid to offer prices for live turkeys which the farmers would accept. —Lawrence Sun-American.

OVERDOING IT

The great attention paid to athletes and the addition of those who excel in sports by our colleges, have at least one undesirable effect, place the students and really best men in the colleges below the standard they are used to. They are frequently made heroes of men who actually have a thing to their credit other than that they excel in some popular sport. True it is that there are prizes for academic achievement in mental contests, but they get much less attention than they would if they were not overshadowed by the prizes for athletics. Athletics are all right, but they can be overworked. —Berkshire Eagle.

"WHO'S THIS?"

One of the most annoying experiences that the users of the telephone have to undergo is to answer the call of the bell only to have a presumptuous voice demand, "Who's this?" If you are so foolish as to give the information that the person calling is a stranger, you will probably be told "wrong number," and the announcement will be made in an accusing tone that seems to place the responsibility for the mistake entirely upon you. —Meriden Journal.

MAIL, EARLY ALSO

In the weeks preceding Christmas we hear much advice as to shopping early. Such advice is well warranted. But it is not so much to shop early why not mail early? Why not get the packages which we intend to send to a distance well on their way before the holiday is here? —Worcester Gazette.

AMERICA'S APPLE CROP

America's apple crop, at a reasonable estimate, this year will approximate 3,000,000 barrels. This sized crop would furnish one-half barrel of 150 apples, for each member of our population. An apple a day eaten out of hand by Uncle Samuels family from October to March would consume our entire crop. This makes no allowance for pie, apple sauce and baked apples—Farm and Fireside.

THE PAST WEEK

We have had some pleasant and mild weather most of the week, one feature of which on some mornings was the fog—so thick and baffling as the past few days. The weather was not so good in dear old London and San Francisco, both renowned for having fogs that are but one grade this side of rain. Meteorologists and climatologists are of opinion that the early morning fogs, troublesome and plain pedestrians had to be careful in crossing streets or they would find themselves in a horse or a vehicle. —Brookline Enterprise.

DEMOCRAT WON

Wm. M. Ingraham Elected Mayor of Portland by 238 Votes

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—William M. Ingraham, democrat, was elected mayor of Portland yesterday over Frank M. Low, republican by a vote of 5554 to 5316, a plurality of 238. The vote last year was: Carter, Dem., 5187; Chapman, Rep., 5175. The democrats elected five of the nine aldermen and 13 of the 27 councilmen, making a tie vote on a joint ballot with the mayor having the casting vote. The aldermen elected are: Ward 1, Albert I. White, Dem.; ward 2, George P. Poonney, Dem.; ward 3, Frank J. Mitchell, Dem.; ward 4, Thomas E. Frates, Dem.; ward 5, Francis D. Martin, Rep.; ward 6, John H. Dooley, Dem.; ward 7, William H. Howatt, Rep.; ward 8, Darius S. Roberts, Rep.; ward 9, Charles W. Stockton, Rep.

SEWAGE HELD IN \$3,000

Lawrence Young Man Charged With Attempting to Extort \$10,000 From John Joyce By Threat

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—Arthur H. Sewage, aged 22, of 15 Boston street, held in \$3,000 bonds for the grand jury on the charge of attempting to extort \$10,000 from John Joyce, a wealthy Andover resident. Sewage was arrested Saturday after he had called at the Joyce home and received a decoy package. Mr. Joyce testified in receiving a letter a few days ago. The letter was submitted to the court. It is the writer demanded that the money should be dropped in a newspaper and given to a man who would call for it. There was a threat that unless Mr. Joyce complied with these terms his home would be dynamited. Sewage was represented by counsel and pleaded not guilty.

If you want help at home or in your business, try "The Sun" "Want" column.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time
We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.
We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumigations, "patent smokers," have failed. We want to give everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.
This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin what method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 592, Niagara and Hudson sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

FOR SCHOOL EXTENSION

NEW SCHEME EMANATING FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT MIGHT BE APPLIED IN LOWELL

Brand new in New England is a suggestion made by State Sept. of Schools Henry Morrison of New Hampshire before the city council at Manchester in regard to the material extension of school buildings for the accommodation of new courses or of additional pupils.
Manchester needs and wants accommodations for a new vocational high school building. An appropriation of \$350,000 has been recommended for the erection of a building for this purpose. Before action upon the recommendation, the city council called in Superintendent Morrison for his advice and his partial presentation of the several phases of the question contained a surprise in every sentence.
He called existing notions of high school building old fashioned and conservative. We put all our money into brick and mortar, he claimed, rather than into teachers' salaries. If a factory were conducted with the same degree of efficiency which marks the conduct of the average eastern high, it would be bankrupt within a month.
Abandoning the old idea of erecting huge buildings for the accommodation of new courses or for prospective pupils, he substitutes a scheme that has been most successfully worked out in the west, especially in Pasadena, Cal., a city but little larger than Concord, N. H.

There the high school consists of three buildings on a campus, modeled after the fashion of our junior colleges. Different departments are conducted in different buildings in the same way that a college has its science hall, its academic building, its law department or its theological school, all in different structures.

Instead of erecting a huge building of \$350,000, he recommended to the council at Manchester the building of a \$50,000 structure which would contain only facilities for the teaching of the desired mechanical, household and commercial art courses.

The \$350,000 proposition does not embody a sound educational or financial policy. The \$50,000 separate building would provide all the room necessary and would not embarrass the city. Later, after the present excellent high school building has been remodelled so that it would accommodate 3000 pupils rather than the present enrollment of 850, and after the city has grown so that additional room is necessary, the council will feel that it can afford to construct still another smaller building. Gradually the high school will come to mean not one or several huge, unwieldy, expensive buildings, but a community of buildings, a little university, just as satisfactory in results, just as attractive in appearance, and less costly in both initial expense and maintenance. When the east wakes up to methods of doing things differently than our fathers did them, it will find the real meaning of progress.

BILLERICA

A reception held in the vestry of the Unitarian church of Billerica last evening closed the exercises connected with the installation of the new pastor, Rev. William H. Walsh, formerly of Brookfield, Mass. Despite the inclement weather there were present a large number of the parishioners besides former pastors and members of the church.

Early in the evening a supper was served by the ladies of the church at which an entertainment was given. There was also speaking by Rev. Mr. Walsh, different members of the parish and a few invited guests.

The installation exercises on Sunday were very impressive and will be remembered by all who attended. Rev. Edward A. Horton and Rev. William C. Lawrence who officiated are old friends of Billerica's new pastor and have worked in co-operation with him for many years. Both of the reverend gentlemen delivered stirring addresses.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS—CHILDREN'S COLDS

Both Are Serious
When one of your little ones shows symptoms of an approaching cold, give them Bells' Eucalypti and Eucalypti. It acts quickly and prevents the cold from growing worse. Very healing—soothes the lungs, loosens the phlegm, strengthens the system. It is a guarantee. Only 25¢ at your druggist. Try a bottle today. Buckle's Eucalypti Salve for sores.

OUR SPECIAL SET OF 800 TEETH

Will be a feature of our business for the next 30 days. Ordinary dentists charge \$12-\$15 for teeth that are perfectly no better. We guarantee a perfect fit or no fee.
Painless extracting free when teeth are ordered.
Gold plates made good as new.
\$3 Work a Specialty \$5

Boston Painless Dental Rooms
DR. R. D. HANCOCK
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Bright patterns come fast week—every last one made from real mackinaw blankets, prices \$5.00 to \$10.00

Mackinaw Ulsters

Splendid protectors, just the garment for hard work or driving—these long double-breasted Ulsters, made from quick patterns of real mackinaw blankets. \$15.00

Winter Caps

—Gold or hawthorn, made from heavy chevrons or Chincheffins, inside or outside bands. \$5.00

Electric Seal Caps

A lot we bought during the warm days when the maker got "cold feet"—usually \$3.00 for "cold feet"—usually \$2.00



Angola and Zephyr Scarfs

—Made by Woolsey, England—great, warm double scarfs in solid colors or with contrasting stripes across the ends, made for men, but we're selling lots of these to young women. \$1.00 and \$1.50

Putnam & Son Co.

166 Central Street

GAVE BABY GOLD WATCH

Thief Steals Furs and Jewelry Worth \$3,000 From W. H. Doremus' Home in New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A seal skin coat and muff worth \$1,000, owned by Mrs. Arthur H. Titus, wife of the chairman of the police commissioners of New Rochelle, were stolen by a burglar Sunday night from the home of William H. Doremus, 10 Edgewood park. He also took a gold watch and jewelry valued at \$2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Titus were guests at dinner. The burglar climbed the front porch and entered by the window of Mrs. Doremus' baby's room. To keep the child quiet he gave her her father's gold watch, with which she was playing when her mother discovered the robbery a few minutes later.

OUR SPECIAL SET OF 800 TEETH

Will be a feature of our business for the next 30 days. Ordinary dentists charge \$12-\$15 for teeth that are perfectly no better. We guarantee a perfect fit or no fee.
Painless extracting free when teeth are ordered.
Gold plates made good as new.
\$3 Work a Specialty \$5

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OPPOSES GARDNER'S PLAN

Pres. Wilson Says Investigation of Preparedness of U. S. Nat'l Defence is Unwise Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson announced today he was opposed to Representative Gardner's plan for investigating the preparedness of the United States for national defense because he thought it was an unwise way of handling a question which might create very unfavorable international impressions.

Representative Gardner called on the president today at the latter's request to discuss his resolution for an investigating committee. After Mr. Gardner's call, the following statement was given out at the White House:

"The president told Representative Gardner that he was opposed to the method of inquiry proposed by Mr. Gardner because he thought it was an unwise way of handling a question which might create very unfavorable international impressions. He stated to Mr. Gardner that he was entirely in favor of the fullest inquiry by the committees of congress and that there were no facts in the possession of the executive department which were not at the disposal of those committees."

During his call Mr. Gardner read the following questions to the president:

"There are two ways of defeating my resolution. It can be defeated on a square yea and nay vote or it can be pigeon-holed in the committee on rules. Which course do you advise?"

"Will you authorize army and navy officers to testify before the rules committee on my invitation, either with or without restrictive instructions?"

When Mr. Gardner left the president he refused to say what answer had been given to his questions. White House officials said the formal statement given out would be the only comment on the call.

Mr. Gardner said he was not surprised at the president's position and would continue to press for passage of his resolution.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED

Many Robberies Committed in Row of N. Y. Apartment Houses—Woman Tells of Prowler

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although the Bronx Detective Bureau has tried to keep the news from the public, a reporter discovered that many robberies were committed early Saturday in the row of apartment houses in East One Hundred and Forty-first street, between Brook and Willis avenues. The victims declare they were drugged as they slept, awakened in and drugged. The woman says she was conscious of the presence of a night prowler in her room, but found her tongue and limbs so paralyzed she could neither cry out nor move.

Three Families Admit It

Three families in the block admitted that they had been robbed and said that the houses of fully a dozen other families had been entered between the hours of 1 and 4 a. m.

Reuben Becker, a clothing manufacturer who lives in No. 400 East One Hundred and Forty-first street with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, Irving Greenberg, and their baby, said yesterday:

"My son-in-law did not retire until 1 a. m. Up to that time there had been no signs of burglars. My wife awakened first, and she had to shake me vigorously to awaken me, although I am a light sleeper. We both had splitting headaches and I noticed a peculiar odor in the room.

"The next thing I noticed was that my trousers were missing. I found them in the hallway. The \$11 I had in one pocket was gone. From the bureau in my room my \$125 gold watch had disappeared.

"I awakened my son-in-law. I had found his trousers in the hall. He had been robbed of \$45, a watch and a fob.

"Both my daughter and her husband complained of splitting headaches. They too noticed the odor."

How the Thieves Entered

The thieves had climbed the rear fire escape, cut out a pane of glass and slipped the window lock.

Mrs. Greenberg said she awoke about 3 a. m. saw a man in the room and heard her baby cry, but could neither arise nor speak. Then she lost consciousness.

In like manner the burglars entered the homes of Lewis Juedeker, an art dealer, 470, and Wolff Friedman, a manufacturer, of 445, and though the members of the family were all at home, none awakened until late Saturday morning. All dazed and nauseated. The thieves took only cash or small jewelry. They ignored silverware and bric-a-brac. In the Juedeker home they took \$45 from Mr. Juedeker's vest, hanging beside the bed.

From Mr. Friedman's trousers \$25 was taken. "If only goes to show that hard times have befallen the crooks too," he said. "Last year I was robbed of \$200 just about this same way."

CONEY ISLAND SUFFERS NEW HIGH WATER MARK

FAMOUS PARK STORM SWEEPED PORTIONS OF AVENUE INUNDATED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Coney Island was storm swept today. Portions of Surf avenue were under water. The board walk at Brighton beach, ordinarily 100 yards from the shore, was swept away. At Seaside a \$25,000 cottage, the property of the J. M. Meyer estate, was overturned and broken up.

The storm worked considerable damage to the wires of the telegraph companies. The Western union reported that while it was in communication with all points, its facilities had been seriously curtailed. A large force of linemen, it was said, was working on wires leading northeast into New England, north into the upper part of New York state and west to Pittsburgh.

The Postal Telegraph Co. said it was able to reach Pittsburgh only by way of Baltimore. The Postal office here was out of communication with Boston and Albany.

Most of the damage was caused by steel. Both companies said they expected conditions on their lines would be normal by night.

PEACE BEING RESTORED

PARIS TO BE CALM AGAIN

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Journal Officiel will make its appearance in Paris next Friday morning.

This will mark the virtual return of the entire government from Bordeaux. The Journal will be published in the latter city up to and including Thursday.

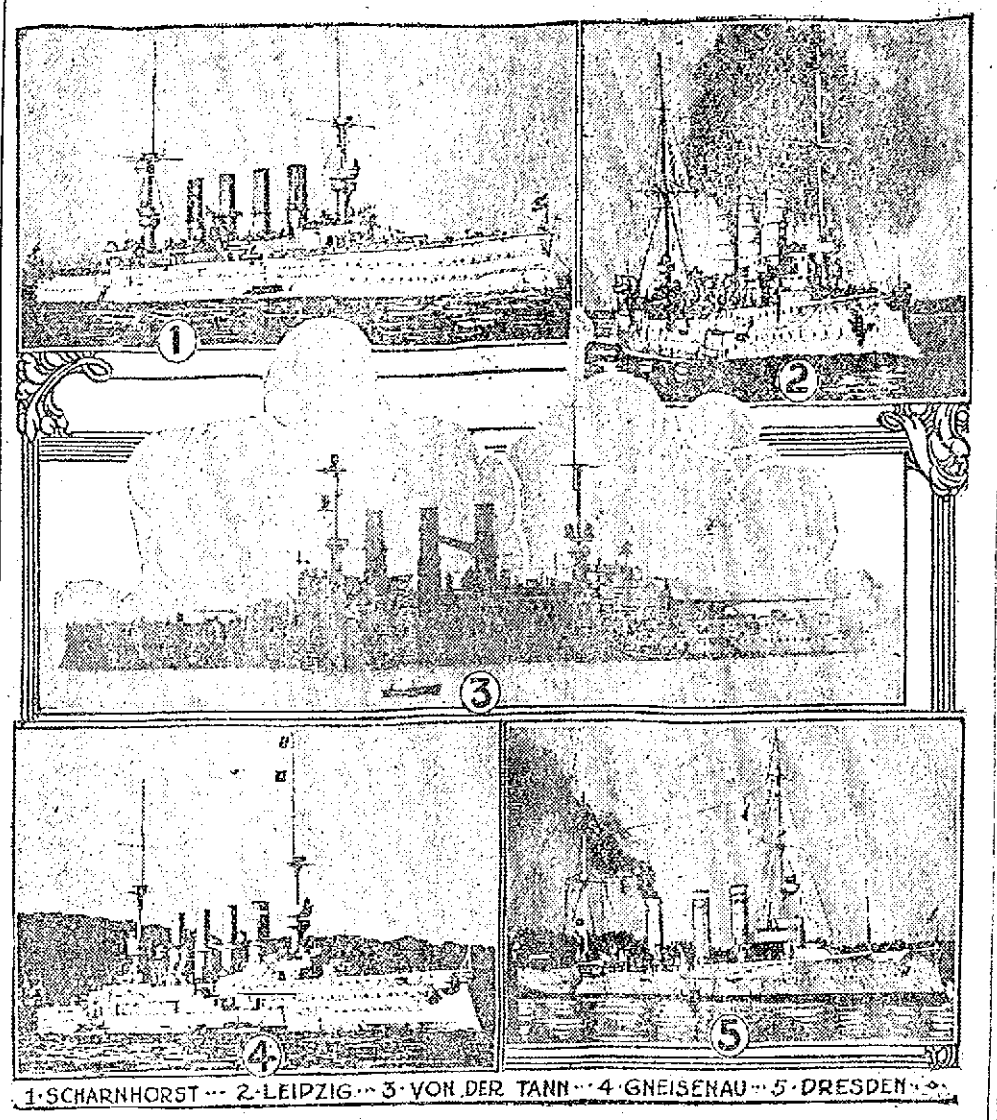
BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of the Boston stock exchange today it was voted to open the exchange for restricted trading in stocks and bonds on Monday. Business will be conducted after the same manner as the present trading in bonds on the New York exchange.

The exchange elected Charles Hayden, vice president in place of A. L. Devens, who died last week.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC READY TO FIGHT ENGLISH AND JAP SHIPS



These are some of the German warships that comprise the Pacific fleet which may give battle to English and Japanese warships shortly. The Von der Tann is the largest and fastest of the German ships. She can make twenty-eight knots and has eight eleven-inch guns as her main armament. Other ships believed to be in this fleet are: Scharnhorst—22½ knots, 8 8.2-inch, 6 5.9-inch, 14 24-pounders. Gneisenau—23½ knots, 8 8.2-inch, 6 5.9-inch, 14 24-pounders. Nürnberg—25 knots, 10 4.1-inch rapid firers, Leipzig—23½ knots, 10 4.1-inch rapid firers. Strassburg—28 knots, 12 4.1-inch rapid firers. Karlsruhe—28 knots, 12 4.1-inch rapid firers.

AUTO KILLS RICH WOMAN CAR LEFT THE RAILS

Miss Eliza C. Foote, Guest at New York Hotel, the Victim—Auto-ist Escapes

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A big automobile with a dark colored body rolled around the corner of 52nd street into Seventh avenue about 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, struck and instantly killed a well-dressed elderly woman, abandoned the dead woman in the muddy asphalt street, and with increased speed, turned east into 57th street, thence to Sixth avenue and, still defying all speed laws, made its escape.

The woman was identified by Paul Sullivan, assistant manager of the Hotel Marlborough, as Miss Eliza C. Foote, for many years a guest at the hotel. Her home is in Lakewood, N. J., and she has a residence at Lakewood, N. J. She was the president of the Woman's Chess club, is a person of means, and has a sister studying in Oxford University, England.

Victim Was Gray-haired

She was about 65 years old, gray-haired and with delicate features. She wore a black velvet and silk hat with gold trimmings and a black and white feather, a black velvet suit with lace trimmings, black shoes with cloth uppers, a black stock coat and gloves and carried a black-handled umbrella.

Her hat had been purchased at the shop of Helen Morrison at the Marlborough hotel; her seat at the Marlborough department store. To her black velvet handbag was a finely embroidered handkerchief bearing the initials, "E. C. F." There was about \$1 in change in the bag, some Red Cross Christmas stamps and a slip of paper on which was written in a cursive hand, "Wildlife cottage, Algonquin park, Asheville, North Carolina."

A. B. Carles of No. 77 East 59th street witnessed the killing. He saw the woman struck and the car swerve and speed onward. He watched it, but could not make out its number. But he saw it turn east into 57th street. He called several men of the Carnegie Hall Riding academy to aid him, and they bore the woman's body to the academy and an ambulance was sent for. Her handbag and umbrella, with the handle smashed, were found a few feet from where she lay.

Search for Bluecoat

Then Carles started in search of a policeman. He did not find one until he got to 57th street, where Policeman Downey was on post. The latter got an automobile and started down Sixth avenue. He saw an auto about eight blocks ahead, but when he came upon it the owner, P. J. Herrald of No. 223 West 64th street, soon satisfied the policeman that his was not the car that had struck the unfortunate woman. He was giving a full account of his movements in the car, there appeared no marks on the front of the machine to indicate it had been in collision.

Dr. Morse of Flower hospital, who responded in the ambulance, said the woman had been killed the instant she was struck.

Three Hurt in Brooklyn by Auto

The Brooklyn police are looking for a large limousine auto which ran down and injured three men Sunday in Flatbush and Atlantic avenues. The chauffeur put on more speed and escaped. The men hurt are Harry Brain, 54, of 37 Rogers avenue, cuts and bruises; Charles Hughes, 48, of No. 821 Beech street, the Bronx, two ribs fractured and Dr. Henry Heibel, 47, of No. 873 Euclid avenue, cuts and bruises.

They were crossing the street when struck. Witnesses say the chauffeur made no attempt to avoid running them down.

LOST \$10,000 NECKLACE

MRS. VANDERBILT ADVERTISES THROUGH JOHN H. GLEASON OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, 85, is advertising for the return of a pearl necklace containing more than 200 stones and valued at \$10,000. The loss occurred some days ago, but published announcement was not made until Saturday, when this notice appeared.

"Lost two strings of pearls with a \$500 crown and no questions asked if returned to John H. Gleason, No. 20 East 46th street."

Gleason is a newspaper specialist, with many rich and well-known patrons. Mrs. Vanderbilt lost her necklace on the occasion of a visit to his establishment. Whether the necklace disappeared when she was actually in the 46th street house, or as she left the building could not be learned last night when information came that it was Mrs. Vanderbilt in whose behalf Gleason was advertising.

At Mrs. Vanderbilt's home, 550 Fifth avenue, it was said that since no questions were to be asked regarding the return of the necklace no questions could be answered regarding its loss. It was added that the necklace disappeared "three days ago" but nothing more specific was to be had. Gleason's office was closed yesterday, and he could not be found.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has been in New York only since Nov. 1, when she returned on the Lusitania after an unusually busy and exciting stay in France.

Once before the loss of some of Mrs. Vanderbilt's jewels, which are among the three finest collections in New York, it is said, attracted attention. This was in 1905, two years after her marriage to Mr. Vanderbilt. A diamond necklace valued at \$50,000 was stolen when she was in Florida, on her return from a visit to Cuba. The recovery of the jewels brought about the arrest of a number of employees of the Florida East Coast railroad.

HANDS CUT OFF

British Officer Victim—Mutilated While Unconscious

The Daily News, St. John's, Newfoundland, publishes a letter from Miss Ellen McCallum, daughter of Sir Henry McCallum, former governor of Newfoundland, to Miss Anna Hayward, a school friend at St. John's, which proves beyond all doubt that the Germans are guilty of the awful crime of mutilating victims. Miss McCallum's letter follows:

"I went home the past week end, mother and daddy fetched me in the car. When I arrived home all of a sudden I saw a hospital nurse spring into view, so I immediately thought someone must be ill, but it turned out that we have two more officers in the house, and two more are coming next week. The two who are present are Capt. Campbell of the Cameron's and Capt. Anstruther of the Yorkshire Yeomanry. The former has hurt his thigh badly and is wounded in the head, but the doctor says he will be convalescent by Christmas. The other, poor fellow, Capt. Anstruther, has no hands; it is too awful. He was slightly wounded and left unconscious on the field, and the Germans came along and cut off both his hands and left him. I really think it is about the cruelest thing they could do to a man. He is fearfully plucky, and only referred to it once when I went in to see him. We got talking about Christmas and I was trying to buck him up by telling him things we could do when he became better, and presently he said: 'Do you ever have snap-dragon, as I am such a baby over it?' I told him we always did; he was getting quite excited at the thought, when all of a sudden he remembered about his hands, and sort of stopped and said: 'Oh, I forgot. I won't be able to.' I thought it too pathetic, and nearly cried on the spot."

GOV. ELECT BEEKMAN'S STAFF

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—Governor-elect Beekman announced today the selection of his staff and his executive secretary. The staff will be William McLeod of Newport, Andrew W. Anthony of Bristol, Michael J. Lynch of Providence, Captain Everett S. Chaffee of Providence, Captain Herbert H. Dean of Edgewood and Capt. Davis Arnold of Providence.

BOWLING CHALLENGE

The manager of the Boston American bowling team says that his club will bowl the Pitts Auto Supply team any time and for anything. The members of the American team are: Reddy, Higgins, Thurber, Connolly and Kato.

ASKS \$7,500,000 TO IMPROVE MERRIMACK

Cong. Rogers Introduces Bill in House to appropriate \$7,500,000 for Improving River

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Mass., introduced a bill in the house today to appropriate \$7,500,000 for improving the Merrimack river from its mouth to Lowell, Mass.

Representative Gallivan of Boston introduced a bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a new public building at Boston.

TERRIFIC SEAS \$30,000 DAMAGE

Flying Sand, Snow and Spray Cover Schooner With Crew of 26

NANTUCKET, Dec. 7.—Flying sand, snow and spray cut off all view from shore today of the six masted schooner Allice Lawrence of Portland with a crew of 26 men which grounded Saturday on the end of Tucker's shoal. The gale which had blown for more than 48 hours showed no sign of abatement at dawn and as the Lawrence was leaking when spoken by the revenue cutter Acushnet yesterday there was considerable anxiety regarding her condition today, although a wrecking tug was alongside the vessel. Neither the Madaket nor the Muskeget lifesaving crews were able to launch their boats owing to the terrific seas which were rolling the length of Nantucket sound.

FIRE AT BUFFALO—50,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY AND MALT DESTROYED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Fire today partly destroyed the malting house of S. Schuler & Sons Malting Co., causing \$30,000 damage. Five hundred bushels of barley and malt were destroyed.

FREIGHTER WAS DISABLED

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 7.—The freighter New York which left here last night for New York, was forced back into port early today in a disabled condition. In response to her distress signals a tug was sent out from here to tow her back. Repairs were made during the morning and the steamer resumed her trip shortly before noon.

Steamer Georgia of the Bay State line from New York for Fall River, put in here today and landed passengers for Providence and Fall River. No actual damage was done but it was not thought wise of the steamer's officers to attempt to round Point Judith.

MAN KILLED HIMSELF

AFTER MAKING UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO KILL HIS WIFE, HE ENDED HIS LIFE WITH RAZOR

MIDDLEBORO, Dec. 7.—After making an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife with a carving knife, Joshua Carter, 36 years old, a shoemaker, committed suicide with a razor today. Mrs. Carter told her husband's act was due to jealousy. Mrs. Carter said her husband attacked her about daylight. She was badly cut about the face and neck and the knife was bent double in the struggle of the woman to save herself.

TWO KILLED IN COURT

WENATCHEE, Wash., Dec. 7.—Harry Carr of Leavenworth, and a trial lawyer, were killed in a courtroom at Cashmere today. The bullet glanced and also killed a man named Parsons.

BODY FOUND IN RUINS

BOXFORD, Dec. 7.—The body of George Frame, who lived alone in an isolated district on the Topsheld road, was found today in the ruins of his farmhouse which was burned yesterday.

MONEY IN BOXING

CADILLAC, Mich., Dec. 7.—"Times have changed," remarked Ad Wolgast recently, after listening to Johnny Sheridan tell how much money he had at young corporations wanted for boxing these days. Ad remarked that when he was a beginner he used to box for nothing; sometimes he "bummed" freight trains to the scene of the contest.

DEATHS

MAGUIRE—Miss Margaret Maguire died yesterday at her home, 612 Miami road, Dracut, after an illness of but a few days. Deceased is survived by two brothers, John and Bernard, and two sisters, Misses Bridget and Mary A. She was a well known parishioner of St. Mary's church, Collinsville. Funeral notice later.

GRADING CROSSING HEARING

A hearing on the proposition to abolish the Middlesex street and other grade crossings in Lowell will be held in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 10 a. m.

DECEMBRE

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1914

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

PRICE ONE CENT

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN 22 MASS. CITIES

Attleboro and Revere Hold Their First City Elections Today—Great Interest in Salem

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Two new names appeared in the list of 22 Massachusetts cities which held their annual elections today. They were Attleboro and Revere, which voted at the recent state election to accept the city form of government. The other twenty were Brockton, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Woburn and Worcester.

There are now 35 cities in the state. Eight held their elections last week, four, including Boston, will vote next Tuesday and one, Cambridge, chooses municipal officers in March.

Peculiar interest is attached to today's election at Salem because included in it will be the preliminary step in the recall election of Dec. 29. In this preliminary election either former Mayor Arthur Howard, Matthias J. O'Rourke or William J. Ryan will be chosen as the candidate to meet Mayor Hurley in what will probably prove to be either the veteran mayor and soldier's Austereitiz or his Waterloo.

Of the cities that will hold their elections today nine last year voted for license and 11 for no-license. Of the wet cities Lynn last year took on that condition by a "yes" majority of only 53. The no-license advocates in that city have worked with might and main to swing Lynn back into an anti-liquor constituency. The "no's" have been fully aware of the danger to their cause, and have left no stone unturned to secure another majority for their side.

The no-license forces in both Gloucester and Haverhill have hoped that they will be able to turn their cities into saloonless communities, though the license advocates of Haverhill, with the "yes" majority of 237 last year and those of Gloucester, with a saloon majority of 265, profess not to be afraid.

The town of Revere last year voted for no-license by a majority of 231, and the license advocates there have been making a campaign to cause the community to make its initial bow among its sister cities as a place of licensed saloons. Their efforts have apparently been fully met by the no-license people, however. There is no apprehension on the part of the no-license advocates in Attleboro that the first city election there will result in a victory for the saloon.

FUNERAL NOTICES

LIVINGSTON—Died in Billerica, Dec. 6, at her home on Andover street, Mrs. A. Maria Livingston. Funeral services will be held at her home, Andover street, Billerica, Centre, on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertaker William H. Saunders.

McEVY—The funeral of John W. McEvoy will take place Thursday morning (Dec. 10) at 9 o'clock from his home, 20 Tyler park. At 10 o'clock a solemn high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Margaret's church. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James E. O'Donnell & Sons.

McGILL—The funeral of Margaret McGill will take place Wednesday morning (Dec. 9) at 8:30 o'clock from her home, 612 Mammoth road, Braintree. At 9 o'clock a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Mary's church, Collinsville. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James E. O'Donnell & Sons.

DODGE—Died in this city Dec. 7, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue. On Wednesday morning (Dec. 9) at 11 o'clock, and the service will be held at the chapel in the Pine Grove cemetery, Manchester, N. H., at 2 o'clock. Friends invited. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Sons.

FOITIN—The funeral of Mrs. Felix Fourn will take place tomorrow morning (Dec. 9) at 9 o'clock from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue. At 10 o'clock a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Sons.

PRUDHOMME—The funeral of Mrs. David Prudhomme will take place tomorrow morning (Dec. 9) at 9 o'clock from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue. At 10 o'clock a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Sons.

MAGUIRE—Margaret Maguire, a well known resident of Braintree, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue, aged 51 years, two months and 10 days. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge and Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue, and a son, Mr. Charles E. Dodge of Haverhill. Two sisters, Mrs. Mary Harrington and Mrs. Hannah Harrington, both of Manchester, N. H., also two brothers, Edwin Edgely of New Hampton, N. H., and Asa Edgely of Fresno, Cal.

DEATHS

DODGE—Mrs. Jerusha E. Dodge, widow of Jonathan Dodge, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue, aged 51 years, two months and 10 days. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge and Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, 126 Fort Hill avenue, and a son, Mr. Charles E. Dodge of Haverhill. Two sisters, Mrs. Mary Harrington and Mrs. Hannah Harrington, both of Manchester, N. H., also two brothers, Edwin Edgely of New Hampton, N. H., and Asa Edgely of Fresno, Cal.

FURS
REPAIRED
REMODELLED
REDYED
AT REASONABLE PRICES
WEINER'S FUR STORE
228 Merrimack St., Lowell
Lawrence Haverhill

FURNITURE SALE AT KEYES' COMMISSION ROOMS, OLD B. & M. DEPOT, THURSDAY AFTER-NOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Goods consist in part of a very big wardrobe, six parlor chairs, two ranges, oak chiffonier, dresser, two oak bureaus, six dining chairs, genuine mahogany, leather seats, mahogany dresser, chiffonier, ten art squares, 2x12 velvet and axminster, one new No. 7 Crescent range, parlor mirror, six brass beds, with National springs, five white iron beds, 15 small rugs, 150 yards of bright carpet, two oak dining tables, two hall chairs, two hall and one oak dress mattress, new and perfect, upright piano, one square piano, six oak dining chairs, leather seats, 25 comforters, slightly damaged, lot of doors, windows, 50 drawers in various sizes, cupboards, benches, 2 1/2 yds. 2 laces, shingling brackets, clamps, 8 staging brackets, also a lamp, 1000 chest and a lot of other goods. You will find it to your advantage to examine the goods and get the number of the articles.

BRIDGE TESTIFIES AGAINST DUDLEY

Sweetheart of Dead Girl Scores Physician—Testifies That Doctor Said He Would "Dance 50 Years" if the Case Ended Successfully

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 8.—"If this thing comes out a success, I'll dance for the next 50 years."

Ambrose Bridge, farmhand-sweetheart of Mildred Sullivan, unexpectedly called to the witness stand yesterday afternoon before the trial of Dr. Lionel E. Dudley was 24 hours old, started the courtroom by declaring that the above words had been used by the physician the day after that on which it is claimed the girl died.

The testimony followed a lengthy examination of Dr. P. H. Jackson of Houlton, medical examiner for southern Arrostook county, all of which was sensational in the extreme, and did more even than the county attorney's opening to show along what lines the state and the defense probably will work.

Bridge's father testified. Bridge's testimony was entirely unexpected. He, the sweetheart of the dead girl, followed almost directly on the heels of George Sullivan, her father. Though the latter was on the stand but a moment—long enough to swear that he had identified his daughter's body—the sorrow in his tones and his early appearance in the trial had its effect.

Both state and defense appeared at the close of the session last night to be satisfied with the testimony offered by Dr. Jackson. The prosecution drew from him the positive declaration that the operation resulting in Mildred Sullivan's death, in his opinion, had been performed by a physician.

The defense forced him to admit that he would not ordinarily suspect that a reputable physician would so mutilate a body, or that, in an ordinary case, a body which had been two months in the ground would show so little signs of decomposition.

Bridge's Voice Low. Bridge took the stand shortly after 1 o'clock. Never once did he raise his voice. He was so interested in the operations of the court stenographer that he was slow at times in answering. Repeatedly he had to be cautioned to speak louder.

Bridge had answered the preliminary questions about his age, occupation and residence, and his acquaintance with Mildred Sullivan, when he was suddenly asked whether he was responsible for her condition.

The court room in a second became as quiet as death, everyone of the scores of spectators hanging on his next words, which were to show whether or not the mysterious "man of wealth" reported to figure in the case would be named or not.

"I suppose so," said Bridge, after a long silence.

Claims of the State. The state had claimed in its opening that it would prove that Dr. Dudley operating at the instigation of Bridge and having disposed of the girl's body when he bungled, had attempted to conceal the matter by denying at first that he knew her, when Bridge tried to find out where she had gone, and then came to Boston on a pretended hunt for her, really eluding the young farmer for days.

After Bridge had given testimony to bear out the state's contention that Miss Sullivan was in good health the night before the operation, County Atty. Archibald led directly up to the events following the night of her death.

He had had to leave Presque Isle where he had taken Mildred, he said, and returned on Friday, expecting to find her at the home of Mrs. Augustus Southard, where he had engaged rooms and where it is claimed she was operated on, claiming she had been removed in a hack, and by successive stages traced her to the residence of Alice Pelletier, when he failed to find either Mildred or Miss Pelletier he went to Dr. Dudley, he said.

\$30,000 LOSS BY FIRE AT PHILLIPS ANDOVER

Bartlett Hall, One of the Oldest Buildings at Academy Was Destroyed by Fire Today

ANDOVER, Dec. 8.—Only brick walls remained after fire had swept through Bartlett hall, one of the oldest buildings at Phillips Andover early today, causing a loss of \$30,000. The building was used as a dormitory and 40 students were asleep when the blaze started. Robert Sheldon of Brookline, who occupied a room on the top floor of the four-story structure, was awakened by smoke. He discovered that live coals that had snuffed out of the flames had set fire to the room. Unable to extinguish the flames, he spread

the alarm. The students were quickly aroused and left the building before the fire had reached the corridors and stairways. All the town fire apparatus was summoned. Several hundred students from other dormitories turned out to help the firemen and to assist in removing furniture and personal effects. Most of this property on the two lower floors was saved. A high wind prevented the firemen from getting the upper band of the flames which worked downward through the building.

Andover, Dec. 8.—Only brick walls remained after fire had swept through Bartlett hall, one of the oldest buildings at Phillips Andover early today, causing a loss of \$30,000. The building was used as a dormitory and 40 students were asleep when the blaze started. Robert Sheldon of Brookline, who occupied a room on the top floor of the four-story structure, was awakened by smoke. He discovered that live coals that had snuffed out of the flames had set fire to the room. Unable to extinguish the flames, he spread

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THE MAN IN THE MOON

Also Other Pleasing Features Will Entertain The Sun Readers on Wednesday

That far-seeing individual known as "The Man in the Moon" will have an entertaining article for The Sun readers tomorrow. He begins by relating a very pathetic incident which he witnessed. It will cause some wholesome thinking. He also discusses the Pawtucketville affair of recent date in which a pistol figured. This article will be of interest to everyone.

Most everyone is puzzled by some questions of etiquette. Perhaps your question will be answered in the article "Every Day Etiquette" which will appear in tomorrow's Sun with a lot of helpful information.

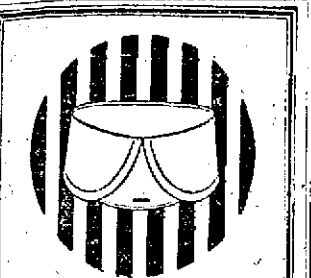
Virginia Allen, "Sleeping Tales" please all the children. Tomorrow the story is "Alice." It will make a pleasant reading lesson for your little boy or girl.

A very timely question, namely that of choosing furs, is discussed by "The French Maid" in her article which will appear in tomorrow's Sun. Whether or not the reader is contemplating the purchase of these articles of comfort, this discussion will be of interest.

How you may curl or wave your hair without the use of the hairbrush, heated irons, will be described in "The Rabbit's Foot" tomorrow.

FUNERALS

JURINVILLE—The funeral of Mrs. Michael Jurinville took place yesterday morning from the home of her son, Joseph Jurinville, 107 Salem street. A solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's church by Rev. A. Noll, O. M. I., who was assisted by Rev. John J. O'Malley, O. M. I., and Rev. Charles Paquette, O. M. I., as sub-deacon. The bearers were S. J. O'Malley, J. O'Malley, Joseph Jurinville, and John J. O'Malley. Burial was in the family lot in St. Joseph's cemetery, where the committal prayers were read by Rev. Joseph O'Malley, O. M. I. Undertaker Amodeo Archambault & Sons in charge of funeral arrangements.



WESTPORT
Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all
Lion Collars
United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N.Y.
Makers of LION SHIRTS, \$4.00 to \$6.00

Established March 1, 1877
PETER DAVEY
UNDERTAKER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Office 19 East Merrimack St.
Telephone 73-W
Residence 83 Bartlett St.
Telephone 79-R



Quality Not Premiums

DON'T look for premiums or coupons, as the cost of the choice Turkish and domestic tobaccos blended in Camel Cigarettes prohibits their use. All the value goes into the cigarettes—you'll spot the difference soon as you've whiffed just one smooth, fragrant Camel. No cigarette aftertaste. Get that? Give Camels a tryout. 20 for 10 cents.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or \$1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camels, we will refund your money.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



ALWAYS
Get the Best Coal From
HOPKINS COAL COMPANY
Salem, Mass. Phone 224

BERLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF 100,000 RUSSIANS AT LODZ

COLORADO COAL MINERS' STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Order to Terminate the Industrial Conflict Which Had its Inception in April, 1911

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal miners' strike was today declared off. The order to terminate the industrial conflict which had its inception in the northern Colorado coal fields in April, 1911, and which for more than 14 months has involved virtually the entire coal mining industry of Colorado, was contained in a declaration from the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, presented by Frank J. Hayes, vice-president to the union miners of Colorado in convention here today.

"We recognize no surrender and shall continue to propagate the principles of our humanitarian movement."

Continued to page four

VERY DULL ELECTION DAY

Few People at the Polls This Morning—The Slippery Streets Kept Many at Home

This is election day. The polls opened at 6 a. m. and will close at 4 p. m. The ballot is a very simple one and all of the returns ought to be in as early as 7 p. m. There are not as many counters at the various precincts as at the preliminary election, a fact that will probably make for greater speed as at the preliminary election counters in some precincts were falling over one another for want of space in which to work.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in transferring the ballot boxes from city hall to the different precincts. The men engaged to do the work did not prepare their horses for the conditions that existed when they woke up this morning. The streets were paved with ice, but for it, any of the blacksmith shops were open and the transporters of ballot boxes had to go to it with wags whose shoes were smooth as the ice-covered streets. In some instances owners of steeds had to lead them in order to assist the horses in keeping their feet, and it was a pretty slow process.

Tour of the Polls
As is customary with The Sun, one of its reporters made a tour of the various polling booths this morning and found things very quiet. The numerous advocates and vote seekers made themselves scarce all over the city, and the only ones to break the monotony were the police officers. Of course the candidates were on the job, but they arranged to visit every voting place in the city. The roads were very slippery and it was probably on this account that the voters were slow in getting

COAL
For the best grades at lowest prices call on
FRED H. ROURKE
OFFICE BUILDING, 30

CHALIFOUX
— CORNER —

TOMORROW IS CHALIFOUX'S
ONCE A MONTH BARGAIN
DAY (PENNANT DAY)

The last Pennant Day this year and filled with greater bargains than ever including many holiday suggestions as well as winter necessities. Bulletins of these rare bargains are posted in the windows.

Good Things Galore

Our store is bringing full of good things for Xmas.

And each of them performs some welcome service for the home.

For instance, there is the electric grill.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.
50 Central Street

DESPERATE FIGHTING ALONG YSER CANAL

Berlin Looking Toward Possible Investment of Warsaw as Result of the Capture of Lodz—Berlin Claims Capture of 100,000 Russians at Lodz

Official advices from Berlin today confirm the statement that the allies have assumed the offensive in France and Belgium, but do not indicate that the movement has grown to formidable proportions. The attacks, it is said, have been few in number and have been defeated. Private despatches from Holland are to the effect that fierce fighting is in progress along the Yser canal. These reports are in part

in agreement with the latest official French communications, which, however, tend to show that the federal movement of the allies is being attempted at points all along the line.

Berlin already is looking toward the possible investment of Warsaw as a result of the capture of Lodz, Russian German capital today said officially at the decisive result in the campaign against the Russians may be expected at any

time and that the latest reports from the military headquarters lead to the belief that the operations thus far have been successful.

It is reported unofficially in Berlin that 100,000 Russians were captured at Lodz.

In the Balkans Austria's armies apparently have met with checks in their

Continued to page four

PRES. WILSON READS STRONG MESSAGE

Answers Those Who Contend United States is Unprepared for National Defense—"We Have Not Been Negligent," He Says—Great Navy Needed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in his annual address to congress today, gave his answer to those who contend the United States is unprepared for national defense.

"Let there be no misconception," he said. "The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unworthy of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done."

Galleries packed to the doors and senators and representatives upon the floor of the hall of the house awaited the arrival of the president. Seven members of the cabinet had seats just before the speaker's desk, including Secretary Bryan, who deserted his usual place in the diplomatic gallery.

The president entered the chamber exactly at 12:30, greeted by applause and cheers as he shook hands with the

speaker and vice president. A moment later he began reading his address.

The president began reading slowly and deliberately and his voice was a trifle husky. He was first interrupted when he asserted that "we have gloried and hindered the growth of our merchant marine." Scattered applause greeted the statement.

After speaking of "the notable record" of legislation of the administration, the president departed from the text of his prepared address to say that the program of administration with regard to legislation affecting business "is now virtually completed."

"It had been put forth by congress," the president continued, "as we intended, as a hope, and needs no conference as to what was intended."

The road for business to travel, the president declared, was "clear and firm." A road, which business could travel without fear, "a road to unclouded success."

"In it," the president declared, "every honest man may walk with confidence."

While applauding greeted the president's statement that the bill for the building of government shipping lines to South and Central America was imperative.

Assembled in joint session in the hall of the house, senators and representatives heard the president reading his address, outlining the administration legislative program and voice a fervent hope that the United States might be instrumental in bringing peace to Europe.

The legislative program includes passage of the conservation bills, the bills for ultimate independence of the Philippines, ratification of the London convention for safety at sea, a government owned merchant marine, charting the perilous waters of the Alaskan coast and measures for economy in all branches of the government.

But the portion of the president's address which commanded intense interest was that in which he discussed the subject of national defense.

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war," said the president. "What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions."

And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

"From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves, we reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

He recommended military training and discipline for young men as given in the militia and that this be made more attractive and its physical benefits made more effective. He would develop and strengthen the National Guard in conformity to the established policy of our government.

In regard to the navy, he agreed that it should be made strong for defense but not for aggression, but who will say at present how this call will be accomplished in view of what has happened in the last few months?

The whole message, while dealing with the army and navy, breathes the spirit of peace and good will towards the nations of the world.

The message in full appears on page ten.

Now On Exhibition
TRUCK 1915 BUICK
LOWELL BUICK CO.

VOTER FACES DEATH IN POLLING BOOTH

Man Relegated to Cemetery Bobs up Serenely in Ward Eight—Items of Interest From City Hall

Newell F. Putnam, candidate for alderman, called at the city clerk's office this morning in company with two men. "Mr. McCarthy," said Mr. Putnam, addressing the assistant city clerk, "here's a man who went to precinct 1 of ward 5 to vote this morning

and he was told that he was supposed to be dead. His name had been crossed off the list and his remains evidently had been consigned to the voters cemetery."

The assistant city clerk looked the man over carefully and allowed that he was about the liveliest dead man

Continued to page four

ASKS \$7,500,000 TO IMPROVE MERRIMACK RIVER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Mass., introduced a bill in the house yesterday to appropriate \$7,500,000 for improving the Merrimack river from its mouth to Lowell, Mass.

Representative Gallivan of Boston introduced a bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a new public building at Boston.

TRADERS BANK TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

To Pay Second Dividend Tomorrow—How to Get the Cash

A second dividend of 10 per cent will be paid to all depositors of the Traders National bank, beginning at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The dividend was declared just four weeks ago and at that time checks were sent to the U. S. treasury department at Washington to be signed and returned. The signed checks were received in this city today and as a result arrangements were promptly made to make the second payment, which will be well appreciated by the bankbook holders with Christmas only a few weeks away.

Approximately 12,500 checks, nothing less than \$70,538.57, will be delivered to depositors. The checks vary in amounts from one cent up, a great many being made out for less than one dollar.

Each depositor must appear at the bank with a receiver's certificate or a dividend will not be paid. If a certificate has been lost or destroyed it will be necessary to have the depositor wait until the rush is over and then sign an affidavit to the effect that the certificate has been lost.

CAPT. W. R. JEVES ILL

STRICKEN WITH SUDDEN ILLNESS AND TAKEN TO LOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Capt. Walter R. Jevess of Company G, Sixth regiment, and armorer at the local armory, was suddenly stricken this forenoon while performing his duties in the state building, on Westford street. Dr. Ralph Parker was summoned and after an examination ordered the captain removed to the Lowell General hospital, where he will undergo an operation late this afternoon.

During Captain Jevess' confinement to the hospital, the local armory will be in charge of Assistant Armorer William Lyons.

BAD COASTING ACCIDENT

TWO BOYS RUN INTO CAR ON BRIDGE STREET—ONE HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Two boys coasting down Fourth street this noon ran heading into the Boston car passing along Bridge street at a fair rate of speed. Alvan Johnson, who was steering, was knocked unconscious and had a narrow escape from death while his companion, a boy named McCaffrey, was injured less seriously. Both were taken into Webster's drug store on Bridge street and Dr. Pulsifer and Dr. McLaughlin, for half an hour's work, succeeded in reviving the Johnson boy and had him sent to his home. The McCaffrey boy's wounds were also dressed and he walked home. The Johnson boy resides on Third street.

GIRL INJURED ON POND STREET

—OTHERS INJURED BY FALLS ON SLIPPERY STREETS

The ambulance was kept busy today, the slippery sidewalks being the cause for two more accidents just before noon. The frozen sleet upon the streets sent the school children scurrying for their sleds and a coasting accident occurred on Pleasant street.

Four-year-old Catherine Welch of 47 Pleasant street was sliding down the Pond street hill when her sled ran into a horse and wagon passing along Concord street. The little girl's right leg was broken as a result, and she was taken to St. John's hospital.

A man by the name of Bradel, who lives at 917 Lakeview avenue, slipped and fell on the sidewalk near his home. He injured his hip severely in the fall.

Margaret Donovan of 173 Fletcher street fell while on her way home from church this morning. She sustained a fractured hip and was taken to the Lowell hospital.

LOWELL BAR MEETING

A special meeting of the Lowell Bar association was held this morning in police court following the criminal session. The meeting was called to order by Judge Fisher.

Judge Fisher was chosen a chairman of today's meeting and called the meeting to order. In a short eulogy the late John W. McEvoy the judge stated an object of the meeting to be one of condolence over the death of the local lawyer.

A committee of five was appointed by the chairman to draw up resolutions of regret. The committee consisted of Judge Pickman, Joseph H. Guellette, William D. Regan, J. Joseph O'Connor, Charles H. McIntire. A committee was also appointed to attend the funeral as a delegation from the association. Those on this committee are William H. Bent, Daniel J. Donahue, Charles J. Weir, John J. Harvey and John J. Hogan.

Minor's orch., Associate, Thurs. eve.

MRS. MOIR DRANK ALCOHOL
Alexander L. Moir of 77 Hampshire street drank a large quantity of distilled alcohol shortly before eleven o'clock this morning and now lies at St. John's hospital with but few chances of recovery. He may die.

For 66 Years
City Institution for Savings
Never paid less than
4%
Interest begins Jan. 1
CENTRAL BANK

BUILDING 20 ZEPPELINS

Germany Preparing to Make Her Threatened Aerial Attacks on London

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Germany is slowly but steadily preparing to make her threatened aerial attack on London and on the eastern coast of England, even without the aid of the German navy, in the judgment of observers of the continued activity at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

At this factory on Lake Constance more than 1000 workmen since the beginning of the war have been employed in the construction of dirigible balloons, instead of the normal working force of 400 men. In place of the usual working period of eight hours a day, the men, who are all experts, have been divided into day and night shifts of 13 hours each, so that more than 20 are always engaged.

All the finished materials and fittings as well as sections of the airship envelopes arrive from other parts of Germany ready-made, and the workmen at Friedrichshafen have only to put them together. This makes it possible to build a Zeppelin in three weeks.

The latest and strongest Zeppelin sailed to the north Nov. 5, direct from the Friedrichshafen works, without the previous trial trips. It is considerably longer than its predecessors, and its motive power consisted of three engines of 800 horsepower. It carried a crew of 20 officers and men.

In a special basket this Zeppelin carried 50 torpedo bombs, each said to be capable of as much damage as the shells of the famous 16-inch guns. One

of these bombs, during a trial near Friedrichshafen, penetrated the earth 100 yards. All the Zeppelins built since the beginning of the war have been similarly armed.

"Dreadnought" Zeppelins were launched Aug. 15, Sept. 3 and 24, Oct. 15 and Nov. 5, and two others of the same type at the beginning of August, making a total of seven.

These formidable aerial vessels are said to be able to resist successfully any aeroplane attack. They can "sail" with a weight of two or three tons; they have 17 to 18 independent gas compartments and water planes that will allow them to land on water, if necessary, and continue their flight later. At the Friedrichshafen they are called "aerial ships" and in small letters on their hulls are painted the significant words: "Meant for London."

Officially in Germany there have been built up to the present time 31 Zeppelins, but only the most recent dozen count with the military authorities. The older ships are used for training, dropping casual bombs on towns, but otherwise doing the work of capturing ships, their planes as scouts having been taken by aeroplanes.

The new airships are being kept in reserve. It is asserted for the raid on England, and especially London.

The German staff and Count Zeppelin are understood to hold the opinion that 15 to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are necessary to a successful attack on London, and this number is expected to be ready early next year.

All the latest airships carry several machine guns on special platforms and one large gun each.

THE LADY'S WORKBAG

If buttonholes have become worn or frayed on a woolen garment, set a small piece of cloth over each side of the old buttonhole, stitching it down flatly all around.

Then cut and make a new buttonhole right over the worn one. If you have no pieces of the cloth dark-colored tape may be used in the same way.

This applies to linen or cotton, using a very fine piece of cloth or tape and fine thread.

For the shirt waist with pearl buttons the best kind of sleeve buttons are also made of the button.

Run a thin cord back and forth through the cord and buttons and you will have a serviceable set of links that will match the waist button which is the proper thing nowadays.

To make tucks in blouses, etc., lay the folds together, stitch on machine with a needle unthreaded, then fold by perforated line and stitch in usual manner.

To do machine hemstitching take a strip of material to the portion

of the garment, cutting it the desired width. Then place several thicknesses of newspaper between. Now put in the machine and seam, using a loose stitch. Turn back the edges and catch with a fine thread.

Great care must be used in basing when thin or soft material is used, be sure both of the edges are firm and even and the stitching loose. When finished pull out the paper and press with a warm iron.

Seaming with hemstitch effect may be done on the machine by using several thicknesses of blotting paper, cut narrow, between the two edges to be so joined. Stitch an ordinary seam. Tear away the paper and turn back each fold of cloth.

Stitch close to the fold on each side of hemstitching. Curved seams may be hemstitched as easily as straight ones.

A pretty Christmas gift is a coat hanger padded and covered with cretonne or chintz. It makes a stronger cover than silk and is fully as pretty.

Wrap the hook with narrow ribbon matching some shade of the chintz. A resette of ribbon may be

PURE, RICH BLOOD
MADE BY HOOD'S

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and in general all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so very successful in the treatment of so many ailments. Get it today.

added to the lace of the hook if desired.

Seam the padding before covering or make sack bags to attach to the base of the hook by ribbons so they will hang inside the garment or coat.

Eyelid forget-me-nots are made by working a circle of six small dots around a dot of the same size in the center. The dot in the center is worked in solid stitch, while the surrounding ones are made into round cycles.

The finished work is not unlike a conventionalized forget-me-not, but the circle of dots must be small, so as to express the daintiness of the little flower it represents.

These tiny eyelid flowers are worked in clusters and wreaths, usually with some border motif, although the clusters, if connected with ribbon or festoons of solidly embroidered leaves would make an attractive decoration for lingerie.

Two nice little and inexpensive Christmas gifts are here noted, both easily made at home. One is a perfume bottle bag one uses to put in the water when bathing.

Mix one pound of strained, four ounces Florida water, four ounces almond meal, two ounces Castile soap, scraped to a powder. Add a few spoonfuls of your favorite sachet. Make the bags four inches square and do not fill them too full.

A cover for an oblong pillow, and which is very attractive, can be made with a piece of foliage chintz. Cut the chintz two-thirds of the width of the pillow then stitch over the top a piece of plain deep fabric, of a green harmonizing with the chintz.

This should be one-third the width of the pillow, completing the cover. The two sides are seamed together and the cover is ready to use, as no other finish is necessary.

WRITES FOR A WIFE

PENNSYLVANIA SENDS LETTER TO GOV. WALSH—INCIDENTALLY CONCERNED IN FINDING JOB

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Richard A. Lynch of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wants some nice young Massachusetts lady to be his wife. As a matter of fact he wants one quite badly. The reason he wants a wife is that he is out of work and wants a job. That is the purport of a letter which he has sent to Gov. Walsh, one of the quietest letters ever received by a Massachusetts chief executive—and a bachelor chief executive at that.

Says Richard in his letter: Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 5, 1914.

"Hon. David I. Walsh, 'State house,' 'Boston, Mass.' 'Honorable Dear Sir'

"Is it possible for you to use your office & influence in securing me the success of having this advertisement printed in the papers of Boston, any paper you suggest & print the following advertisement which if printed will help me a great deal. I repeat, I submit I fear of your excellency to have printed the following:

"Wanted a Wife
"I will gladly willingly marry any lady in the state of mass with influence abiding me in secure a position. I have been out of work some time & have tried every where without results. I am strong able bodied & willing to work & make a good living for the lady whom I seek. I am a position with a living wage providing they meet the following requirements:

must be 25 or under.
must be a native born.
must be a home love & what is more children.

"I am willing to accept any position with a living wage & advancement that I will study hard—if you can. Only get this into the papers. I know some good women will help me. I have been out of work some time & have tried every where without results. I am strong able bodied & willing to work & make a good living for the lady whom I seek. I am a position with a living wage providing they meet the following requirements:

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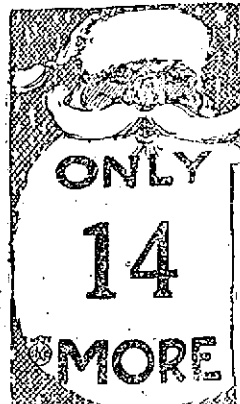
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must be a native born.
must be a home love & what is more children.

"I am willing to accept any position with a living wage & advancement that I will study hard—if you can. Only get this into the papers. I know some good women will help me. I have been out of work some time & have tried every where without results. I am strong able bodied & willing to work & make a good living for the lady whom I seek. I am a position with a living wage providing they meet the following requirements:

must be 25 or under.
must be a native born.
must be a home love & what is more children.

The Bon Marche

DRY GOODS CO.



Buying Days Until Christmas

Handkerchiefs

MAKE A FINE PRESENT

Why not choose them now while stocks are fresh? Larger stock and better values than ever before.



Men's Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs—1-4 and 1-2 inch hems. 5c Each

Men's Handkerchiefs—All linen, 10c Each

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 50c

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—all linen. 12 1-2c Each

Men's All Linen Handkerchiefs—extra fine quality. 19c

Men's Fine Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Old English and hand embroidered letters, 25c Each

Men's Very Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 2 inch hem; special value for 50c Each

Men's Very Fine Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c Each

Men's White Silk Initial Handkerchiefs. 25c and 50c

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs—White and colored. 25c and 50c

Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs. 5c

Women's Fine Handkerchiefs—Daintily embroidered, in one corner, three in a box, for 25c

Women's Fine Embroidery Handkerchiefs—6 in a box, for 50c

Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs—Good value for. 10c Each

Women's All Linen Initial Handkerchiefs. 6 for 50c

Women's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—All styles of initials, 12 1-2c Each

Women's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—Sunspan and Irish, cottage embroidery in corner, 12 1-2c Each

Women's Lace and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs—Beautiful patterns. 25c Each

Women's Hand Embroidered Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c Each

Women's Extra Fine Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs—From. 50c to \$5.00

Women's All Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs—6 in a box for. \$1.00

Women's Beautifully Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Remorse embroidery, 4 in a box. \$1.00

Women's Special Quality Linen Handkerchiefs—Alpine embroidery, three in a box. \$1.00

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs—3 in a box. 15c

Children's All Linen Handkerchiefs—3 in a box. 25c Box

Boy Scout Handkerchiefs, 10c each, or 3 in box for 25c

Children's White and Colored Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2c Each

Children's Fancy Boxes of Handkerchiefs. 25c a Box

Children's Picture Handkerchiefs—With nursery rhymes, 5c Each

ENGINEER JOHN A. STEVENS

Presented Important Report to Convention of Mechanical Engineers on Boiler Inspection

John A. Stevens, consulting engineer of this city, has returned from New York, where he was a delegate to the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The convention was attended by 1500 engineers, including all the leading men in their line in the country.

Mr. Stevens, as chairman of the boiler code committee, presented a report which aroused a most interesting discussion. In introducing the report Mr. Stevens said that the time had come when professional men must pay attention to the condition of the boiler rooms in schoolhouses where their children are housed; to the boilers placed in the cellars of their homes, as well as to technical development of boiler efficiency.

The New York Post terms the report presented by Mr. Stevens "an engineering report of unusual importance, in which the human safety first note predominated." It contained the following striking data, gathered as the result of long investigation by the committee:

"Every year there are over 1000 deaths in the United States between 1900 and 1909 serious boiler accidents, of which 300 to 400 are violent explosions. These accidents kill between 400 and 500 persons, injure 700 to 800 more, and destroy more than half a million dollars worth of property. In a single explosion, that of the R. B. Grover Shoe Co. at Brockton, Mass., 58 persons were killed, 117 more were injured, \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed, and an aggregate of \$250,000 was claimed in the personal injury and death suits that were brought. In a period of 46 years, since 1867, over 10,000 people have been killed and over \$15,000 injured in boiler explosions.

"These disasters emphasize the necessity of constructive and installing steam vessels and their appliances in as nearly perfect a manner as possible. The importance of preventing carelessness in their operation and the wisdom of having them inspected at regular intervals by disinterested experts.

"At the present time 10 states and 15 municipalities have in force laws for the compulsory inspection of steam boilers in which are comprised a code of practical rules for their construction and operation, and a number of other states and municipalities either have prepared or are now preparing similar laws for enactment. The laws now in force all differ from one another in a number of material respects, and unless some relief can be obtained, each new law as enacted will differ from all the others.

"By reason of the differences in these laws a boiler built in one state having such a law may not be shipped into another state—not because the boiler is any less safe in one state than in another—but solely because it does not meet the requirements of construction in both states. Worse than this, a state which has no such law becomes a common dumping ground for all the old, worn-out and unsafe boilers that are condemned and put out of service by the states that have such laws.

"In account of this lack of uniformity in these laws intolerable confusion has resulted. It is a practical impossibility for boiler manufacturers to comply with all of the various rules of construction embodied in so many different state laws. This condition seriously affects in the United States, tending to increase in an unnecessary and unwarranted manner the cost of boiler construction. The present need, therefore, of uniform laws for the construction and safe operation of boilers is apparent.

"In order to make it possible for each state in the United States to adopt the best rules then in existence, for the construction and operation of boilers, the committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, appointed to formulate a code that could be proposed, used as a basis for discussion, and the completion of the proposed code and its adoption in all states of the Union will have uniform regulations for this important industry and a condition will be established tending

toward safety and the protection of life and property.

The committee also submitted to the convention a pointed report of 210 pages of a highly technical nature, containing recommendations and a code. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Stevens and his committee, and virtually constitutes a textbook on boilers, so complete is it in its tables, formulas and specifications. It will form the basis for a proper standardized throughout the country.

PAIGE STREET CHURCH

The annual reception of the Paige Street Baptist church Sunday school was held last evening in the church vestry. The business meeting at 8 o'clock was followed by a reception to the officers and teachers of the school, and in the receiving line with them were Rev. and Mrs. Harris. Music was furnished throughout the evening by the church orchestra and refreshments were served by Mrs. Stomms' class. The decorations were also in charge of Mrs. Batchelder's class. Among those who were present were: S. S. Holt, Mrs. F. B. Knowlton, Miss B. Richardson, Mrs. Clayton Farr, Miss Greta Cady, Miss Blanche Libby, Mrs. F. O. Dutton and Miss B. MacDonald. Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. G. L. Chaly and Mrs. Albert Libby were in charge of the kitchen.

NAVY DISORDERS FROM THE LIVER

Are You Just an Odds With Yourselves?

Do You Regulate Living?

Are you sometimes at odds with yourself and with the world? Do you wonder what ails you? True you may be eating regularly and sleeping well. Yet something is the matter. Constipation, headache, nervousness and blood spots indicate a sluggish liver. The tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c at your drugstore. Bucklen's Arnica Salve for skin eruptions.

CHRISTMAS WORK STARTED

The Salvation Army Christmas work has begun. Already the kettles and pots for contributions have been seen on the street, but beginning next Thursday all the collectors will be sent out daily. Owing to the length of time between now and Christmas, the collections have not yet been very large.

DR. CHASE'S Blood and Nerve Tablets

Make pure, rich blood, increase the spirit inside each and make that give you strength, fill the brain and nerves with fresh vital fluid that forces new life, power and vigor into every part of the body. Watch your health and strength. Price 50c. Special 10c. Dr. Chase Co., 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NONE BUT THE BEST

OWL THEATRE

THE BEST OF NONE

Twice Today

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Charles Kiehn's Play

THE GAMBLERS

In Five Reels of Motion Pictures, With the Noted Lubin Cast

Also with Responsibility, in Two Acts, "Motherhood," "The Chasm," and "Lovers' Pastimes," a Keystone.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

DECEMBER THE 9th AND 10th

MAURICE COSTELLO

IN

MR. BARNES of

NEW YORK

In Six Parts

VICTORIAN'S MOST NOTED PLAYERS IN A PLAY OF A TERRIBLE VENDETTA

"Humble," "Two Act Drama," "Sands of Time," "Motherhood," "The Chasm," and a Keystone entitled "Shoguns With a Kick," are also on the program.

WONDER PRICES, 5c and 10c

EVERY WORKING MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD SHOULD SEE

"THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN"

All this Week as Played by the

MERRIMACK SQ. THEATRE STOCK CO.

IT'S THE BEST DRAMATIC SHOW THIS SEASON

TONIGHT

AT

KITTREDGE'S ALLEYS

Chas. Pierce vs. Sarkie Thomas

200 Points Pocket Billiards

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK, C.Y.



Your Money's Worth

—OR—

Your Money Back

That's how we sell RING pianos, and that is how you are protected when you buy a piano from us. No chance of a disappointment. No matter what kind of a guarantee one may write, no one can offer you anything better than your money's worth or your money back.

Over 100 pianos on our warehouse floors for your Christmas selection.

PRICES LOW—TERMS EASY

RING'S

Largest, Most Reliable Piano House

(110-112 MERRIMACK STREET</

WOMEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Women's Newest Style \$4. and \$5. Shoes—In lace and button boots with oxford or cloth top; all of our regular lines are included in this line for one day. Pennant Day \$2.90

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Negligee Shirts—in silk finish and sateen stripes, imported madras and percales in neat styles, every shirt warranted fast color, coat style and laundered cuffs; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.15

J.L. CHALIFOUX CO.

COR. MERRIMACK & CENTRAL ST.

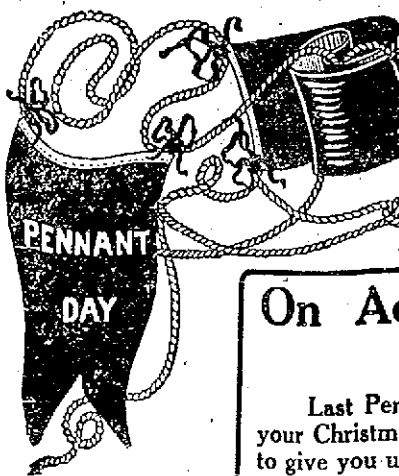
UMBRELLAS

Women's and Men's Umbrellas—Finished with silk tassels and covered with American or silk taffeta, warranted waterproof and colors in the newest Christmas handiest values to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.29

MEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Men's \$3 and \$4 Black and Tan Calfskin and Patent Calf Button and Blucher Shoes—Single or double welted soles. Pennant Day \$2.15

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW



PENNANT DAY

On Account of Holiday Season These Items Will Not Be Displayed in the Windows

Last Pennant Day this year and only 14 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas shopping as well as to supply yourself with winter necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas goods.

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW

Women's and Misses' Dresses

50 Odd Serge Dresses—In all sizes; values up to \$1.00. Pennant Day 99c
A Wonderful Lot of Silk, Velvet, Serge and Corduroy Dresses—In a big assortment of styles and colors and sizes; worth from \$5 to \$10. Pennant Day \$3.88
Marvelous Lot of High Priced Dresses—For women and misses in fine chamoisee, crepe de chine, velvet, party and evening dresses; values \$12 to \$18. Pennant Day \$8.77
All Our \$20.00 to \$32.50 Party and Evening Gowns. Pennant Day, at \$15.50

Women's and Misses' Suits

75 Short Tailored Suits—In all wool serges including sizes for large women; colors black and navy; values \$10 to \$12. Pennant Day \$4.88
100 All Wool Pajamas—Fine men's wear serges, fancy mixtures including sizes for extra large women, also fur trimmed suits; values \$15.00 to \$25.00. Pennant Day \$11.77
25 New Fall Suits for Women and Misses—In fine all wool serges that originally sold from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Pennant Day \$9.66
All \$18.00, \$25.00 and \$32.50 High Priced Suits—Pennant Day \$17.50
All Our \$35.00 to \$45.00 Suits—Pennant Day \$22.50

PETTICOATS

5 Dozen Petticoats—Regular \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 55c
Lot of Colored Silk Petticoats—\$2.00 value. Pennant Day 99c

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Corduroy Coats—In navy and brown; sizes 2 to 6 years; \$3.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.00
Children's Cloth Coats—In navy, brown and cambrage; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$2.88
Children's White Corduroy Coats—Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$2.05 value. Pennant Day \$1.44
Children's Gingham Dresses—In Roman stripes and plaids, in basque and tunic styles; \$1.97 and \$2.49 values. Pennant Day \$1.33
Children's Galatea Dresses—\$1.49 values. Pennant Day 47c
Children's High Grade Rompers—All colors; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Children's Winter Hats—All styles and colors; values \$1.97 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 97c
Children's Heavy Bonnets—Values \$1.49 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 93c
Children's Pant Leggings—In black, red and oxford; 50c values. Pennant Day 49c
Children's Toggles—In red and oxford; 42c value. Pennant Day for 20c
Children's Flannellette Kimonos—Pretty for Christmas gifts; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 79c

INFANTS' DEPT.

Infants' Long Capes—\$2.57 value. Pennant Day \$1.97
Infants' Long Slips—\$2.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.47
Infants' Long Flannel Skirts—Good quality, fine embroidery; 98c values. Pennant Day 67c
Infants' Short Flannellette Skirts—Extra value at 55c. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Short White Dresses—Slightly soiled; \$1.08 value. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Cashmere Jackets—Slightly soiled; 95c value. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Silk Bonnets—38c and \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Crocheted Jackets—39c values. Pennant Day 23c
Infants' Odd Bonnets—To close out. Pennant Day 10c

RIBBON DEPT.

19c All Silk Dresden Ribbons—New patterns for holiday fancy work, 4 1/2 and 5 inches wide. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
3 Inch All Silk Taffeta Ribbons—In navy, sky, pink, red and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 6c
39c Dresden and Fancy Stripe and Plain Colored Ribbons for Fancy Work—4 to 6 inches wide. Pennant Day 19c

FUR SPECIALS

5 Dozen Children's Fur Sets—In white only, made up in dainty styles; nice for a Christmas gift; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day 79c
50 Muffs—Made of coney in black and brown, very good size; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.39
Fur Muffs or Scarfs—In Australian lynx, in black and brown, also coney muffs and scarfs in this lot; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.33
Genuine Black Wolf Muffs—Made of fine quality satin; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$2.29
Lot of Children's Odd and End Fur Sets—Values \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2. Pennant Day 55c
Genuine Black Wolf Sets—That originally sold for \$20. A fine Christmas gift. Pennant Day \$14.33
Visit the above department for many other bargains that are not advertised.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Raincoats

5 Dozen Children's Raincoats—Made of gray striped waterproof material, all sizes; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day 65c
10 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Sateen Raincoats—In navy and cerise; \$2.00 value. Dainty for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day \$1.29
3 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Raincoats—In tan, navy and cerise; originally sold for \$3.75. Heads to match. Pennant Day \$2.37
35 Black Raincoats—For women and misses, in all sizes; \$3.75 value. Pennant Day \$1.99
50 Odd Raincoats—For women and misses, with values from \$5 to \$5.00. Pennant Day \$3.88

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Just 30 Odd Cloth Skirts—Almost given away; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 49c
About 75 Odd Cloth Skirts—Bought for this sale, \$1.50 and \$2.50 values. Pennant Day 99c
10 Dozen Fine All Wool Serge and Fancy Mixture Skirts—In all sizes; values \$2 to \$3. Pennant Day \$1.66
A Big Lot of Fine All Wool Mixture, Serge and Fine Poplin Skirts—\$4.00 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$2.44
All Our \$5.00 and \$7.00 Skirts—In fine men's wear serge and poplin, in the very latest models including extra sizes. Pennant Day \$4.09

Women's Neckwear

Women's Wired Lace Collars—39c value. Pennant Day 25c
Lace Collars—In different styles; 60c to 98c value. Pennant Day 50c
Lace Collars—In all styles; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Swiss Embroidered and Plain Sets—50c value. Pennant Day 37c

BOUDOIR CAPS

Fancy Boudoir Caps—In all colors. Special in Christmas boxes. Pennant Day 41c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Chamber Tables—With solid quartered oak and under shelf, 21x24; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$1.25
SODA FOUNTAIN
Pineapple Temptation College Ice—10c size. Pennant Day 5c
SUNSHINE DEPARTMENT
Special Assortment of American Biscuits—15c, 18c and 20c values. Pennant Day 10c

CANDY DEPT.

Fig Puffs, Chocolate Ting-a-Ling, Assorted Kisses, Assorted Creams, 40c value. Pennant Day 24c

Women's and Misses' Coats

25 Odd Cloth Coats Go Pennant Day for \$1.00
200 Winter Coats—In the very latest fall models in all colors and sizes; \$7 to \$9 values; sizes for small and large women. Pennant Day \$3.88
175 Winter Coats—In a big assortment; worth from \$8 to \$12. Pennant Day \$5.87
100 All Wool Chimchilla, Plushes and Ural Lamb Coats—For large and small women, shawl collar effects; \$10.00 to \$16.50 values. Pennant Day \$8.37
75 High Priced Mixture—Fine plushes salts Arabian, Hindoo lynx and many other materials; worth from \$12 to \$20. Pennant Day \$10.58
All Our \$16 to \$22 Fine Coats—Pennant Day \$13.22
All Our \$22 to \$30 Coats Go Pennant Day at \$17.50

AFTERNOON DRESSES

Afternoon Dresses—In light and dark colors and a few flannellette house dresses; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 78c

MILLINERY DEPT.

Women's Mannish Hats—With values up to \$3.50. Pennant Day \$2.39
Women's Trimmed Hats—In the latest styles; \$2.95 and \$3.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.25
Women's Untrimmed Hats—In all the latest shapes; values to \$1.48. Pennant Day 89c
Women's Untrimmed Hats—That formerly sold for 98c and \$1.29. Pennant Day 23c
French Flowers for Corsage Boutonnets—Values 39c and 59c. Pennant Day 25c and 39c

Pennant Day Law

- 1.—Goods must be priced 25% to 50% lower than they can be bought elsewhere.
- 2.—The prices are the lowest of the month.
- 3.—Values are as stated, not exaggerated.
- 4.—The goods are sold at that price that one day only.

SHELL GOODS

Baby Set—Brush, comb and ring in pink, blue and white; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c
Fancy Barrett Sets—With white stones, in amber, shell and gray; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c

TOILET GOODS

Violet Talcum Powder—Regular size; 10c value. Pennant Day 5c
The Elpho Mirrors—In ring and straight handles, bevel edge; \$1 value. Pennant Day 50c

STATIONERY

The Pilgrim Initial Boxed Stationery—Also Correspondence Cards; 60c value. Pennant Day 35c

JEWELRY DEPT.

Mesh Bags in German Silver—Assorted styles, plain and fancy frames. Good values at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Pennant Day 98c
3 Piece Pin Sets—In handsome satin lined box, in oval and square design; 76c value. Pennant Day 39c
Vanity Cases and Coin Holders—In German silver with long chain; 50c value. Pennant Day 14c

LEATHER GOODS

Leather Bags—In black, gray, tan and green; large assortment of design; value \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pennant Day 59c
BELTS
Children's Patent Leather Belts—In red, black and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 1c

Handkerchief Dept.

Women's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Put up 6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 59c
Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 59c
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Value 50c dozen. Pennant Day 35c Dozen

DRAPEY DEPT.

200 Tapestry Squares—Size 21x31; regular values up to \$3.50 a yard. Pennant Day 49c Each
Half Pairs in Armure Portieres—In all colors; regular values up to \$7.50 pair. Pennant Day \$1.98 Each
Oriental Bagdad Stripe for Portieres and Couch Covers—Regular 50c value. Pennant Day, 40c Yard
Lot of Crotonettes—Regular values 15c and 19c yard. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Lot of Lace Curtain Serim—Extra value; regular 15c to 25c yard value. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Scotch Lace Curtains—Value up to \$1.00. Pennant Day \$1.00 Pair

DOLLS

Lot of Dolls—39c value. Pennant Day 25c

WAISTS

10 Dozen White Crepe Waists—Regular value 99c. Pennant Day 39c
Colored Tissue Gingham Waists—18c value. Pennant Day 39c
9 Dozen Voile and Lawn Waists—Regular value \$1.00. Pennant Day 55c
12 Dozen White Embroidered and Voile and Lawn Waists—\$1.95 value. Pennant Day 39c
Lot of White Voile Waists—Regular \$2.50 value. Pennant Day for \$1.33

SWEATERS

Women's and Men's Pure Worsted Shaker Knit Sweaters—In all colors and sizes, V neck style; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$3.19
Women's and Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters—V neck style, all sizes; \$3 and \$1 value. Pennant Day 60c Yard
Lot of Genuine \$5.00 Sweaters—In brown and maroon shaker knit. Pennant Day \$4.44

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS

6 Dozen Children's Sweaters—The \$1.25 kind. Pennant Day 79c

CHILDREN'S MIDDLE BLOUSES

Middle Blouses—Ages 6 to 12 years; \$1.25 value. Pennant Day 79c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Women's Drawers—Made of good quality cotton, deep hamburger ruffles; 39c value. Pennant Day 19c
Women's Drawers—Extra large; size; regular value 69c. Pennant Day 39c
Women's Drawers—Made of good quality cotton; 60c value. Pennant Day 39c
Long White Petticoats—With deep hamburger ruffles; 98c value. Pennant Day 39c
Combination Drawers and Corset Covers—\$1.25 value. Pennant Day 69c
Flannellette Skirts—Regular 69c value. Pennant Day 25c
Flannellette Gowns—Regular \$1.25 value. Pennant Day 79c

Boys' Shoe Dept.

Boys' \$1.25 Kangaroo Blucher Shoes—Made on easy fitting lasts, all sizes up to 5 1/2. Pennant Day 95c
Boys' \$1.25 Overshoes—One buckle, heavy lined, heavy soles. Pennant Day 65c
Boys' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Rubbers—Lace, one buckle, heavy rubber stocking. Pennant Day 69c
Boys' 50c Slippers—In tan leather; leather soles. Pennant Day 37c

GIRLS' SHOE DEPT.

Girls' \$1.25 and \$1.50 School Shoes—Button and blucher in gun metal, kidskin and patent leather. Pennant Day 89c
Girls' 75c and \$1.00 Slippers—In red felt, Juliette, tur and ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 59c
Infants' 50c Moccasins—In white satin, ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 19c
Girls' 40c School Rubbers—Low cut, in all sizes up to 2. Pennant Day 25c

Bath Robe and Kimono Department

Fancy Long Flannellette Kimonos—Very appropriate for Christmas gifts; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 61c
Long Flannellette Kimonos—In Christmas boxes; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 89c
Christmas Bath Robes—In light and dark colors; \$3.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.69
All Wool Bath Robes—In hand-some patterns; \$4.00 value. Pennant Day \$2.00

Women's Shoe Dept.

Street Floor
Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes—In patent calf, gun metal and Russia calf, button and blucher, leather or rubber sole. Pennant Day \$1.50
Women's \$1.50 Warm Shoes—In soft kid boots with hand turned soles, lined with red flannel, all sizes 2 1/2 to 9. Pennant Day for \$1.00
Women's \$1.00 Slippers—In red, pink, blue and tan, satin quilted, with soft sole. Pennant Day 59c
Women's 40c Slippers—In black, blue, red, brown and gray felt with leather soles. Pennant Day 25c
Women's \$1.25 Overshoes—First quality, one buckle, fine jersey top. Pennant Day 49c
Women's 50c Rubbers—In all sizes to fit most any style shoe. Pennant Day 33c

Boys' Furnishing Dept.

Boys' Neglige Shirts—In light colors, soft or buttoned cuffs; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear—In Jager colors, mostly all sizes and styles; 25c value. 19c
Boys' Pure Worsted Sweaters—In all colors and styles; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.14
Boys' Heavy Fur Gauntlet Gloves—In black only; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Daylight Basement

BASEMENT FURNISHINGS

Men's Heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters—In crimson and oxford, all sizes with pocket; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.29
Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—In corn, all sizes; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Flannel Shirts—In odd lines, all colors, broken sizes; \$1.00 and \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 50c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Women's Kid Gloves—Lightweight glace in tan, black, white, red and navy, 2 clasp; 19c value. Pennant Day 55c
Women's All Wool Golf Gloves—Long wristed in black, white, gray, brown and navy, also fingered lined cashmere gloves in black, brown, gray and navy; 25c value. Pennant Day 15c

Women's and Infants' Hosiery

Women's Black Silk Hose—Pure silk, little heel and toe, deep garter top; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c
Women's Fine Silk Boot Hose—Lustrous grade in sky, navy, pink, king blue, Kelly green and black, also black cotton medium weight, wide garter top, high spliced heel; 25c value. Pennant Day 14c
Women's Fine Silk—Extra heavy weight, high spliced heel, deep garter welt, in black and white, first quality; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c Pair
3 Pairs in Xmas Box \$1.00
Women's Black and Oxford Ribbed and Plain Wool Hose—Regular and oversizes; 25c value. Pennant Day 17c Pair, 3 for 50c
Infants' Cashmere and Children's Wool Hose—25c grade. Pennant Day 14c

CORSET DEPT.

Special Lot of Corsets—Made of good strong coutil, all sizes; \$1 value. Pennant Day 63c
Children's Waists—Of good, strong cotton and some flannellette; sizes 2 to 12 years; 12 1/2c value. Pennant Day 7c
Sanitary Napkins—15c value. Pennant Day 9c Box
Sanitary Aprons—Of good quality rubber, good size, 19c value. Pennant Day 12c
Brassieres—Hamburg and lace trimmed, put up in holly boxes. Make nice Xmas gifts. 98c value. Pennant Day 50c
Brassieres—Hamburg trimmed; 19c value. Pennant Day 11c
APRON SPECIALS
About 100 White Muslin Tea Aprons—40c and 60c values. Nice for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day 19c
White Fancy Tea Aprons—In holly boxes. Pennant Day 33c and 44c
All over Blue Chambray Aprons—With dust cap to match; 50c value. Pennant Day 27c

Men's Shoe Dept.

Men's \$1.00 Slippers—In black and tan kidskin in Romeo and Everett styles. Pennant Day 69c
Men's 50c Slippers—In black and tan leathers, also velvet vamp with leather quarter, in all sizes. Pennant Day 37c
Men's 75c Rubbers—In storm and low cuts, in all sizes and style toes. Pennant Day 50c
Men's \$2.00 Lumbermen's Rubbers—Two buckles with cloth top to wear over stockings. Pennant Day 98c
Men's \$3.00 Leather Top Rubbers—8 and 10 inch, leather top, lace lumbermen's overs with best quality red rubber bottoms. Pennant Day \$1.50
DAYLIGHT BASEMENT
Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Slippers—In black and tan, kidskin and calfskin, in Opera, Everett and Romeo styles; mostly all kid lined. Pennant Day \$1.00
STREET FLOOR

MEN'S STORE

Men's Overcoats—In gray and black chevrons; sizes 35 to 42; \$8.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.98
Men's Black Wool Cheviot Suits—Good heavy weight for the winter months, 33 to 40 only; \$8.00 value. Pennant Day \$5.00
Men's Storm Ulsters—Built length and high collars, lined with heavy worsted, 33 to 44 sizes; \$12 value. Pennant Day \$6.88
Men's \$2.50 All Wool Blue Serge Pants—All sizes to 42 waist band. Pennant Day \$1.79
100 Pairs of Men's Pants—In brown worsted stripes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 89c
Men's Bath Robes—In different combination of colors, all sizes; \$3.50 value. Pennant Day \$2.39
PAJAMAS AND NIGHT SHIRTS
Men's Heavy Comet Pajamas—In neat, fancy colors, trimmed with silk frogs; sizes A and B only; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 69c
Men's Heavy Comet Night Shirts—Cut big and long, all sizes; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 60c

MEN'S HOSIERY

Men's Pure Silk Thread Hose—Double heel and toe, in black, tan, navy and gray; all sizes; 50c values. Pennant Day 25c

MEN'S NECKWEAR

Men's Open End Four-in-Hand Ties—Pure silk, very large assortment to choose from; put up in nice Christmas boxes; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c
Men's Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties—Cut extra big in all the latest Christmas designs; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's Heavy Pure Wool Union Suits—Close crotch, in white and navy; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.09
Men's Pure Wool Drawers—Drawers only, white, all sizes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 69c

BOYS' DEPT.

Boys' Pants—In blue serge, gray and brown mixtures, peg top and watch pocket; \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 59c
Boys' Russian Overcoats—In brown and gray mixtures, belt all around; sizes 3 to 8 years; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.89
Boys' Russian Overcoats—Sizes 8 and 4 years; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day 79c
Boys' School Overcoats—All large sizes; colors, brown and gray; \$3 and \$4 values. Pennant Day \$1.89

Ready-to-Use Domestic

Pillow Cases—Made of strong cotton, 42x36; 11c value. Pennant Day 7c
Pillow Cases—Extra heavy linen finish, size 42x36; 15c value. Pennant Day 11c
Sheets—Made of durable cotton, size 72x90; 46c value. Pennant Day 27c
Sheets—Made of extra heavy seaming, less sheeling, size 115x90; value 79c. Pennant Day 55c
23c Bath Towels—Full bleach, extra heavy, large size. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Blankets—Extra heavy, white wool and gray wool, large size, pink and blue borders; while they last—Pennant Day \$1.98
\$1.25 Comforters—Medium and dark colors, fancy attached. Pennant Day 79c
9c Outing Flannel—In pink and blue stripes. Pennant Day 5c

home--not expensive, and even one application proves its goodness.

MILITARY LEAGUE CROWDED ALLEYS

Mont & Suffolk Still in Lead—Team and Individual Averages

The seventh week of the Manufacturers' league finds the Tremont & Suffolk aggregation still leading with the Buntings a close second. The T. & S. and Buntings meet this week and a most exciting game is expected for a clean victory for the Buntings will make them the leaders with a three-point margin for the T. & S. which will make it easy for a while. Jodoin is leading the individual average with McQuade second and Buckley third.

The cigars team played by R. G. Sullivan for the high team score were won by the R. & M. car shop team with 432. This week the cigars are for the highest individual three-string total.

A special meeting of the league is called for Thursday night and each and every captain is requested to be present or be represented at the meeting is of importance to each and every team.

The All-Star team met the Les Misérables again Saturday and are confident that after defeating them Saturday 1473 to 1424, that they can repeat. Jodoin was the high man with 316. Lane, Buckley and McDermott rolled well in the absence of P. O'Brien. Secretary Farrell rolled and piled up 257, which was creditable. Jodoin's single of 121 was high. The second string the All-Stars rolled 514 for a men which is some string.

Games this week:
Wednesday: Hamilton vs. R. & M. Car Shop.
Thursday: Buntings vs. Tremont & Suffolk.
Friday: Merrimacks vs. Fish Mill.
All postponed games are to be rolled off this week.

Team	Won	Lost
Tremont & Suffolk	11	4
Buntings	10	5
Merrimacks	10	5
Fish Mill	9	6
Hamilton	8	7
Les Misérables	7	8
Car Shop	6	9
Highland	5	10
John Phillips	4	11

Highest team total: First, T. & S. Buntings, 1473. Second, Tremont & Suffolk, 1424.
Highest team single: First, Merrimacks, 511. Second, U. S. Cartridge Co., 502.
Highest individual three-string total: 1st, Williams, 327. 2d and 3rd tied by Lane of C. S. Buntings and Jodoin of T. & S., 316.
Highest individual single: First, McDermott, 121. Second, Buckley, 120. Third, Chandler, D. & M. Car Shop, 120.
Individual averages over 50:
McQuade, 109. Jodoin, 88. McDermott, 87. Buckley, 87. Chandler, 87. Paul, 87. O'Brien, 86. Lane, 86. Tickle, 85. McNeil, 84. Boyle, 84. Downey, 84. Patton, 83. Reilly, 82. Wallace, 82. Riley, 82. Smith, 82. Arnold, 82. Quirk, 82. Keough, 82. Gault, 82. Cameron, 81. Hatten, 81. Gordon, 81. Gleason, 81. Whitely, 81. Scola, 80. New, 80. H. S. 80. Bradway, 80. Nickerson, 80. Schorner, 80.
League Notes:
The All-Stars defeated the Les Misérables 1473 to 1424. Other City teams step in line. Kiltbane's take notice.
The Mass. team appeared in their new jerseys. Some class!
H. Scola hit his stride last week with 203. New string, 100. 200.
The All-Stars made a creditable score for their first game and Saturday they met the Les Misérables again. Good match.
Secretary Charles Farrell is pushing the City league teams hard for games. Great interest is expected at the Buntings' 432 game Thursday night. Special meeting of all captains Thursday night at 7.45.

KILBANE GETS A DRAW

MANDOT GIVES GOOD AS HE GETS AT AKRON—CHAMPION LEADS IN FIRST TWO ROUNDS

AKRON, O., Dec. 8.—Joe Mandot of New Orleans, a lightweight, and John Kiltbane of Cleveland, champion featherweight, fought a 12-round bout here last night. The rap was a clever one, and although no decision was given, the newspaper writers said it was even.

Mandot was unmarked at the end of the fight. In the first two rounds Kiltbane landed often, but in the other 10, with the possible exception of the 10th, Mandot landed as often, if not often than the featherweight champion. In a clutch in the 10th round Kiltbane received a bad cut over the right eye.

The last two rounds were very fast, but Kiltbane's swiftness went wild. The 12th was rough. Both men fell to the floor several times in clinches. Mandot appeared the fresher at the end of the bout.



DON'T look for premiums or coupons, as the cost of the choice Turkish and domestic tobaccos blended in Camel Cigarettes prohibits their use. All the value goes into the cigarettes—you'll spot the difference soon as you've whiffed just one smooth, fragrant Camel. No cigarette aftertaste. Get that? Give Camels a tryout. 20 for 10 cents.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or \$1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camel, return the other nine packages, and we will refund your money.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



20 for 10 Cents

An Xmas Bargain TO PONDER OVER

Choice of Suits selling to \$15.00 at Wednesday... **\$18.75**
CHERRY & WEBB
N. Y. Clark & Suit Co.
12-18 JOHN STREET

WEATHER SUCH AS THIS makes the auto owner think of storage. Patronize a safe up-to-date place.

Moody Bridge Garage
Live Storage.....\$5.00
Dead Storage.....\$3.00

AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

Notes of Interest to the Dealers and Owners—Looking to Good Times Ahead

The auto business is rather dull at all walks of business life are investing their money in automobiles for the benefit that will accrue in the ownership of a car. The car that will give the best return on its investment is the one that makes a direct appeal to the business man. If he did not get his money's worth in an automobile, he would put his dollars into something else.

Using present conditions as a criterion, we fully expect that more automobiles will be sold during the next twelve months than ever before in the history of the industry.

RADIATOR IN WINTER
Winter is coming on and you, Mr. Motorist are liable to wake up some morning and find that your radiator has turned into an icebox during the night. To be on the safe side mix an anti-freeze solution for your radiator. Experiments with a motor car in cold storage rooms at various temperatures show that a mixture of 50% denatured alcohol and 50% water make the best anti-freeze mixture.

If the radiator is kept covered, the solution will last throughout the year. If occasionally one adds a small quantity of alcohol.

AUTOS IN UNITED STATES
How many automobiles are in actual use in the United States?
1,500,000.
Their cost price?
\$1,500,000,000.
How many commercial vehicles are there in use?
100,000.
What is the present average value of new automobiles?
\$500.
How many cars were produced in the year ended June 30, 1914?
450,000.
What was their value?
\$450,000,000.
How many tires are worn out annually?
Nine million.
Their cost?
Three hundred million dollars.
What is the average life of a car?
Five years.
How have exports increased from the United States?
In 1907, automobiles exports were \$5,842,000; in the year ended June 30, 1914, they were \$31,500,000.
How have imports decreased?
In 1907 they were \$4,542,000; in 1914, \$1,432,000.
How do our exports compare with those of European countries?
France exported \$44,000,000 in 1913, Germany and Italy combined, \$41,600,000.
How many automobiles are there in the whole of Germany?
Ninety-three thousand.
How many in New York city of all kinds?
Fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.
How many chauffeurs in New York state?
Sixty thousand.
How about Chicago?
Chicago had 11,000 cars in 1911, 26,000 in 1913; in 1914 Chicago had 55,000 horse vehicles and in 1913 only 51,500. Where are most of our automobiles made?
Michigan manufactures 75 per cent of America's cars.
What proportion of that state's wage earners are employed by the industry?
One-fourth.
How many recognized manufacturers are there in the United States?
Four hundred and fifty.
How many dealers?
Twelve thousand five hundred.
Who are the principal owners of automobiles?
One-half of all the automobiles in Iowa are owned by farmers, and in Wisconsin one-third.
What are the sales of automobiles in the United States in 1915 expected to total?
Eight hundred and seventy-five thousand cars.
The above figures have been furnished by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and should, therefore, be authentic.

SAVING CARTRIDGE CO.
This is the harvest season for the Saver Cartridge Co., as this is the time to have autos and carriages overhauled and painted. Already has the painting season opened at Savers and there will soon be a waiting list. Many who know, relates that he took his machine to the Third street hill on high with no difficulty at all. The Saver Cartridge Co. is on the front page of today's issue.

TO IMPROVE ROADS
A novel club of motorists has been formed at Bethel, Washington, called the "Chuckhole Club." A member of this organization pledges himself to boost the good roads movement in every possible way. Also each motorist agrees to personally see that at least chuckhole is filled up each month. The emblem of this unique club is a miniature spade.

OUTWITS HORSETHIEF
Though starting in pursuit 48 hours after a horse thief had escaped, three motorists of Hannibal, Mo., had no difficulty in overtaking the culprit and regaining the outfit he had taken. A man reined a horse and buggy, promising to follow him upon the following day. He failed to show up, however, so the three cyclists started on his trail. They followed him to Quincy, Ill., through Meyers and Hamilton, and finally overtook him just beyond Keokuk, Ia.

LICENSE FEE ABOLISHED
Motorcyclists everywhere are interested in a recent decision of the secretary of state in Connecticut, under which motorcyclists carrying a sidecar will not hereafter be forced to pay an extra fee of \$5.
In Connecticut the registration fee for solo motorcycles is \$2 and the operator's license fee \$2. In addition to this, sidecar operators were required to pay a second registration fee of \$5 and carry license tags on the sidecar the same as required by automobiles. The motorcyclists felt that this was unfair. Legal Action Chairman W. M. Johnson of the Federation of American Motorcyclists prepared a brief of the legal questions involved and presented it to Secretary of State Phillips of Connecticut.
After going over the matter, the secretary decided to suspend any further attempt to enforce the regulations for the sidecar. A bill is now being prepared to present at the next legislature amending the motor vehicle law to define a motorcycle as "a vehicle with not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, with the driver seated astride."
It is the purpose of the legal action committee of the F. A. M. to defend the rights of motorcyclists. The committee has no sympathy with the reckless rider or the law violator, its sole purpose being to see that the motorcyclist gets a square deal.

MOTOR CAR IN FARMING
The farmer has come to consider the motor car a practical necessity. With a car, he is practically as independent as the suburbanite who lives within a few miles of the heart of the city. And the farmer demands an inexpensive car of moderate price and one that is at the same time economical in operation and yet sturdy and smooth in action. The farmer's interest in motor cars almost eclipses that of the city man.
The sale of automobiles continues today in spite of the war and the conditions it has created in America, because cars are bought for the same basic as any other necessary article. The business man demands a car today because he believes it to be a necessity. The recognition of its usefulness has created a stable demand which is continually stimulating manufacturers to provide an increasingly greater value.

The doctors, merchants and men in

the committee aimed to select persons who are intimately in contact with the motor and most recent practice on the subject involved.

Copies of the papers so prepared will be furnished to the persons selected to lead and participate in the discussions. Each of these will prepare an address on the subject, with a view to bringing out all the facts and views and developments. After the papers and addresses have been presented at the convention, the discussion will be open to all.

Among the acceptances so far received for the preparation of the paper, the following may be mentioned: L. A. Johnston, division engineer, Massachusetts highway commission, on the subject of road foundations.

John N. Carlisle, commissioner of highways of New York, on the organization of a state highway department.

Professor T. R. Agg, of the highway engineering department of the Iowa state college, on the various uses and care of machinery in road construction and maintenance.

A. W. Dean, chief engineer, Massachusetts highway commission, on road traffic.

John Laylin, division engineer of Ohio, on brick roads and streets; H. J. Kueffling, county commissioner of Milwaukee, Wis., on concrete roads; William P. Uhler, assistant engineer of highways of Philadelphia, on blunderous construction and maintenance.

Thomas H. MacDonald, state highway engineer of Iowa, on street paving in small cities; and Clifford Old, bridge engineer of Illinois, on surfaces or floors for bridges. Other acceptances of assignments to prepare papers and lead in discussions will be announced from time to time.

WHEN THE MOTOR BALKS
When the motor refuses to start these cold mornings, the trouble can be traced usually to the carburetor. More gasoline is required in cold weather than in warm weather, and the adjustment should be made accordingly. The reason is simple when it is considered that the richer the mixture of gas going into the cylinders, the more heat will be generated.

The outside air is much colder, and consequently the heat will radiate much faster from the cylinders than in warm weather. To get the same amount of heat must be made up by supplying an extra amount of fuel. The cooling system should also receive careful attention to prevent any damage arising from freezing. The radiator cells have very thin walls for rapid cooling, and the lightest freeze is liable to develop leaks. The system should be cleaned out with a solution of ordinary washing soda and water, and then an anti-freezing solution of some sort used.

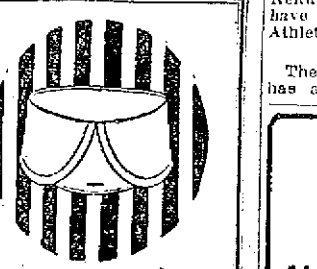
A solution of calcium chloride in water has been found to be very satisfactory under all conditions. Alcohol is expensive and requires frequent recharging. The chemically pure calcium chloride, the commercial form usually contains acid that is injurious to the metal parts. Get a strip of blue litmus paper from the drug store, and if it turns pink in the calcium chloride solution, put in enough ammonia or soda ash until it remains blue.

The amount of calcium chloride to use may be found from the following table:

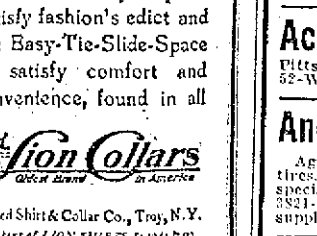
Pounds of calcium chloride per gal.	Freezing Point
1	18.0 below zero
2	15.0 below zero
3	12.0 below zero
4	9.0 below zero
5	6.0 below zero

UNABLE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A. H. Combs & Co., one of the oldest stock exchange firms, announced today its inability to meet outstanding obligations. The firm was organized in 1862. Its membership consists of A. H. and H. B. Combs and Homer A. Latta.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.



WESTPORT
Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all



AUTOGENOUS WELDING
McINTOSH Machine and Welding Co.
148 WARREN STREET

Don't Suffer, Autoists
The force and chilliness of the winds of this season of the year will work havoc with your eyesight unless you protect it from their effects. The only logical and economical way to prevent any optical ailments is to provide yourself with auto goggles. Here you'll find four of the most popular and most serviceable styles in auto goggles. They're priced 20, 40, 50 and 70c. They are easily worn and the lenses are made of one-piece glass, comfortably trimmed and very resilient. They'll fit over your eye-glasses or spectacles.

RODERICK E. JODOIN
Registered Optometrist and Manufacturing Optician.
441 MERRIMACK STREET

THE KINNEL SELF FITTING CHAIN SHOE FOR HORSES



DONOVAN HARNESS CO.
MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

ATHLETES AND ATHLETICS

Bowling seems to be more popular this season than it has been for several years. There are more leagues in action and the interest in all of them is at fever heat.

Not only are the Feds signing up players but they are also grabbing indicator-holders. Empire Westervelt, American association, and Finneran, International league, will give decisions for the outlaws next season.

Eddie Flynn is rounding up the Lowell Fhs for activities this winter on the basketball surface. The majority of the boys who composed this aggregation last year are at hand and several new candidates have been uncovered.

Work on the new home of the Boston Braves will be begun within a month. President Gaffney is already busy with the architects on the plans for the huge structure. It is expected that the stands will be completed by the first of July.

The Indians are hoping for a fair day Saturday and a dry field. The boys from upper Gotham street expect to win by means of their open play while the All-Stars will depend more upon straight football, in all probability.

Rube Marquard has signed an affidavit and tendered the same to Owner Ward of the Brooklyn Feds to the effect that he is under no binding to any team other than the outlaws. This affidavit will be used in an attempt to block a suit now pending against the former Giant southpaw.

The exact weight of the championship Everett high school has been determined at last after a tremendous amount of discussion. The team average was slightly more than 155 pounds to the man. It is safe to say that very few of the larger high schools in the state weighed less than the Everett team.

Walter Camp, the famous Yale authority on football, stated last night in Philadelphia that in his opinion since would never become popular in this country. "The American public," said the Yale man, "want to see the maximum effort used in every play and that is why American is so much more popular than soccer."

Boxing is about done on the Pacific coast. A week from next Friday will see the ban placed upon boxing in the state where more large fights have been pulled off than in any place in the world. The promoters in "Frisco" are now striving to force through a boxing commission similar to that used in New York.

Jack Gilroy, the crack halfback and captain of Haverhill high, did not realize that his wrist was hurt badly in the Thanksgiving game with St. John's Prep. However, a few days ago an X-ray examination was made of the wrist and two fractured bones were discovered. Gilroy, although injured in the latter part of the first half, played in the second half.

The Harvard football team will be honored tonight by a monster reception to be given at eleven at the Harvard union. Coach Haughton will be the principal speaker of the evening and will make use of the motion picture films which were shown at Keith's theatre last week and which have been purchased by the Harvard Athletic association.

The Harvard Athletic association has assured Billy Sullivan, who has

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

- Abandon** the idea that you can't buy supplies as cheap in Lowell as elsewhere, by trading at the Boston Auto Supply Co., 55 Bridge st., Tel. 3905. Open evenings. Next to R. R. tracks.
- Accessories** Largest stock of Auto Supplies in town. 115-117 North 7th St. Tel. 1093-M.
- Anderson's Tire Shop** Agent for all leading makes of tires. Vulcanizing of all kinds of tires. Telephone 3521-W, shop; 3521-B, residence. Accessories and supplies. 125 Fargo st.
- Auto Tops** Made and re-covered, auto curtains and cushions, and greases, oils and sundries. Donovan Harness Co., Market street.
- Auto Supplies** A complete line at the 447 Merrimack street, corner Tilden street. S. L. Rochette, proprietor. Tel. 3750.
- Auto Tires** All rights at the lowest prices at the Lowell Motor Mart, cor. Merrimack and Tilden streets.
- AUTO AND CARRIAGE LAMPS** Radiators repaired; parts of the same made. Nickel plated. Export workmen. Lamps tested free. All types of generators repaired. LOWELL AUTO LAMP CO., Ward Bros., Proprietors, 102 Central st., Tel. 4512.
- Buick** Lowell Auto Corp., 81-91 Appleton st., Phone 3137.
- Ford** Automobiles and Ford repair parts at the Lowell Motor Mart, 447 Merrimack street, corner Tilden street. S. L. Rochette, agent. Tel. 3750.
- Glass Set** In wind shields by P. J. McQuillan, 43 Shattuck st., Tel. 1093-M.
- Heinze Coils** Coil Spots and Magnets at Lowell Motor Mart, Merrimack st., next to city library.
- HUB GARAGE** Overhauling and repairing. Open day and night. Cars at all hours. Supplies and accessories. Storage. Cars washed at night, ready in morning. 610 MIDDLESEX ST. TEL. 468.
- Indian and Pope** Motorcycles at George H. Bach, older's Post Office ave.
- Overland** M. S. Feindel, 614 Midway st., Tel. 4415.
- Reo** Geo. P. White, Agent, Supplies, 12-15 Branch st., Tel. 532 and 1132-M.
- Stanley GARAGE** 614 Midway st., Tel. 4415.
- Studebaker Cars** A. L. Philbrick, 496 Merrimack st., R. E. Laddaw, sales manager.
- Sullivan Auto Livery** OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Telephone 4553-W.

WON'T BUILD SUBMARINES

Fore River Shipbuilding Co. Loses \$12,000,000 Contracts, Submitting to President Wilson

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Fore River Shipbuilding corporation of Quincy will construct no submarines for any country involved in the present European war for delivery during the progress of the war.

This information was given out in a statement issued last night in Washington by Secretary of State Bryan, and means that Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel corporation of South Bethlehem, Pa., of which the Fore River corporation is a subsidiary, has submitted to the views of President Wilson that the building of submarines for any of the belligerents of the present war would be contrary to the spirit of the neutrality of the United States.

The Fore River corporation had contracts, it is understood, received through the Bethlehem corporation, for the building of some 20 submarines, which were to be delivered, completed or in parts, to France or England, and contracts for several armored transports and supply ships. The value of the contracts mounted into the millions, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, it is understood.

From 1880 to 1890 men were to be employed at the Quincy works to carry out these contracts, work was to be pushed day and night, and improvements have been made to facilitate operations. It meant work and money for thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers, and the expenditure of large sums of money in Boston and the vicinity.

That the foreign contracts had been secured is indicated in Secretary Bryan's statement, in which he says that President Schwab laid before the state department what his company had planned to do and that before undertaking the work President Schwab had laid before the opinion of a number of international lawyers and was keeping within the requirements of neutrality as outlined by them.

The question of whether it is legal for American firms to build submarines for shipment in parts has not been decided, the voluntary withdrawal of the Bethlehem Steel corporation from any intention to build them having left the matter still open.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Preparations for an inquiry into the nation's military preparedness appeared bright today. The question was to be brought up in the senate on Senator Lodge's resolution calling for an investigation by a national security commission. The senator had given notice of his intention to call up his resolution today. A similar resolution introduced by Rep. Gardner is pending in the house and he has announced that he would press it for passage. In addition several other bills and resolutions have been introduced.

In the event an investigation is ordered it was believed today that it would be undertaken by the military and naval committees of congress rather than by a national security commission. President Wilson's opposition to an inquiry by such a commission is on the ground that it would be an unwise way of handling a question which might create very unfavorable international impressions. The president is known to favor an inquiry by the regular congressional committees, military and naval, committees of congress now are conducting what virtually amounts to an investigation into the subject in the frames of the army and navy appropriation bills. At hearings before these committees both army and navy officers have told of conditions in both arms of the service. Today Rear Admiral Badger and Fischer were to testify before the house naval committee regarding the preparedness of the navy in the Mexican trouble.

THE RABBIT'S FOOT

BY GWEN SEARS

THE STOUT WOMAN

The stout woman should study the effect of dress; by so doing she will be able to overcome to a certain extent, the appearance of stoutness. To my mind, the face and chin are the members which first convey the truth to those you meet. The manner in which you dress the neck will either enhance or reduce the stout appearance.

The wearing of high, tight collars does not permit of a free circulation, and in consequence impairs the complexion, causing a puffiness of the features, which is mistaken for fat and is one of the greatest producers of a double chin.

If the face is too fat it is usually accompanied by an equally fat body.

The cause of obesity is a too abundant accumulation of fat in the cellular tissues of the body, and when not hereditary, it arises from numerous causes, such as, over-indulgence in sweets, and "fatty" foods, or possibly, want of sufficient and proper exercise.

A short brisk walk before breakfast is not only a tonic but a flesh reducer as well. Should the weather be unfavorable for a walk take some good indoor exercise, or calisthenics, before the dinner is done.

It means a great deal of time and patience if the stout woman would keep her flesh within fashion's boundaries.

EXCUSE ME

HELLO JOE, I'VE GOT A NEW TRICK FOR YOU!

WHAT IS IT?

I'LL BET YOU CAN JUMP BACKWARDS FURTHER THAN YOU CAN JUMP FORWARD IF WE BOTH STAND FACING THE SAME WAY!

LET ME GIT THIS RIGHT!

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

HELLO.

YOU MEAN TO TELL ME YOU CAN JUMP BACKWARDS FURTHER THAN I CAN JUMP FORWARD?

YES SIR!

DON'T LET ME BE BLUFFED!

NOW I'LL STAND HERE AND YOU STAND IN FRONT OF ME!

YES, I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN!

I'LL LEARN THIS STUNT!

NOW THERE YOU ARE, BEAT THAT!

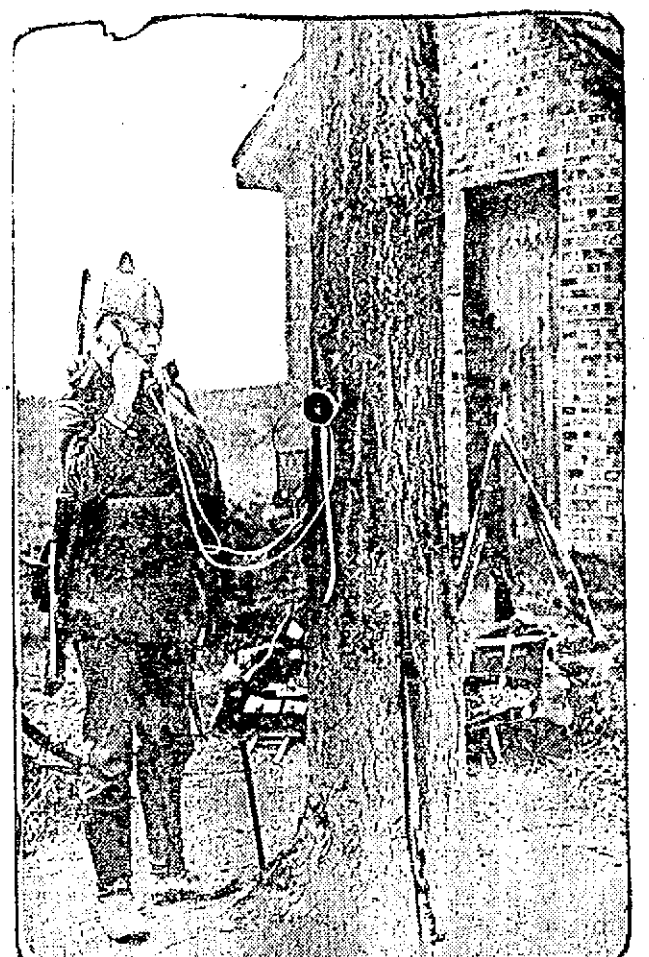
AW THAT'S EASY TO BEAT!

BUT REMEMBER JOE! YOU GOTTA JUMP FORWARD TO DO IT!!

EXCUSE ME!

DON'T MIND THE WALL, JOE!

GERMAN FIELD TELEPHONE IN USE; WIRES IN PLACE OF MESSENGERS



GERMAN FIELD TELEPHONE IN USE; WIRES IN PLACE OF MESSENGERS

Correspondents who have visited the firing line have commented on the absence of the picturesque messengers that have figured in previous wars. Field telephones have replaced the messengers and all parts of an army are now in instant communication by means of wires. These telephones can be placed anywhere—on trees or houses or in the trenches. They have almost superseded the use of the winging signals.

TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Measure to Come Before the Session of Congress, Says Leader Underwood

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Underwood, the house leader, declared yesterday that one of the big measures that would come before the session of congress which opened yesterday would be that of national prohibition.

He said there would surely be a vote on the Hobson resolution which provides for submission to the states of a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

While members discussed informally the legislative program for the final session of the 63rd congress, which will end March 1, next, no definite plans were made for party conferences. There will not be considered until the president has been heard from.

Conferred With President

Last evening Senator Kern and Representative Underwood, the majority floor leaders, conferred with the president at the White House. Mr. Wilson sent for them late in the day and met them separately, reading to them the message which he will deliver today and discussing the legislation which he desires should be considered in addition to the appropriation measures, which necessarily will take up much of the time of the short session.

"There is nothing which the president has in mind," said Representative Underwood, after leaving the White House, "with which I am not in accord, and I see no reason why the program of legislation which he will suggest should not be carried out before adjournment."

"If there is one thing that every democratic member of the house, and I believe it applies to the senate as well, has his mind against, it is an extra session next year. I do not believe there will be any."

The Hobson Resolution

Further discussion of the legislative program, Mr. Underwood declared that there surely would be a vote on the proposed Hobson resolution for submission to the states of a constitutional amendment for national prohibition. This has not been included in the projected program of legislation that have been discussed since administration leaders returned to Washington.

"There will be a vote on the constitutional prohibition."

The floor leader's statement was one of the most important incidents connected with the re-opening of congress after the fall recess. Members held sessions in the senate and house and after the introductions of bills and resolutions and the passage of formal measures incident to the opening of a new session, both houses adjourned to await the delivery tomorrow of the president's annual message.

The Pink of Health

is every woman's right; but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directly of Special Value to Women with Every Bow. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c, 50c.

CUT PRICES ON LEATHER GOODS

DEVINE'S

124 Merrimack Street

Repairing, Etc. Telephone City

Toilet Set Bottles

USEFUL AND INEXPENSIVE GIFTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER

These handy Toilet Set Bottles bear the following white enameled glass labels: Rochelle Salts, Witch Hazel, Borax, Camphor, Alcohol, Bay Rum, Glycerine and Ammonia, neatly lettered in black. All have mushroom shaped stoppers and those for dry substances have wide necks.

Any householder will appreciate a set of these bottles. They are just what is needed in the bath room and medicine closet.

4 oz. bots., 30c
8 oz. bots., 35c

Free City Motor Delivery
C. B. COBURN CO.
63 MARKET STREET

stitutional prohibition amendment before adjournment." Mr. Underwood declared, "and eventually a rule to pave the way for a vote on it will be brought out in the house."

According to both majority leaders the appropriation bills will have the right of way and be rushed as rapidly as possible. Conservation legislation, the ship purchase bill and the house bill to pave the way for attaining Philippine independence are first on the program of general legislation.

Senator Kern asserted after his talk with the president that there would be time for general legislation, concerning which there would not be much opposition. In this class he mentioned the Porto Rican citizenship measure.

WHITE SLAVE CHARGE

COLONEL ALEXANDER SAYS ARREST IS PART OF BLACKMAIL SCHEME



PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—Colonel Charles Alexander, the wealthy wholesale grocer arrested on a white slave charge on complaint of Jessie E. Copp, says that his arrest is part of a blackmail scheme. He has given bond for his appearance before the federal authorities in Chicago.

WHAT DYSPPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should whenever possible avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of disaccharated magnesia in little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and flatulency, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Disaccharated magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid agent. It has no purgative effect on the stomach, and by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing with an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little disaccharated magnesia from your drugist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the disaccharated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

COMPARE EAST AND WEST

Learned Lecture Before Women's Club by Rev. A. M. Rihbany, Noted Syrian Scholar

At the Middlesex Women's club yesterday afternoon a learned and telling analytic contrast between the mind of the Oriental and Occidental was made by Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, a Syrian, who is widely known in the literary and church circles of this country. At present he occupies the pulpit made famous by James Freeman Clarke, in Boston. The subject of his lecture yesterday was "Wise Men from the East and Wise Men from the West."

Mr. Rihbany, in outlining the lecture, the fundamental differences between the mental traits of the east and west, began with the migration of races in the remote past. The aggressive element which refused to submit to tyranny traveled westward, wave after wave, he said, and founded the great European nations. Those who preferred subjection and contentment remained at home and tended their flocks. The oriental mind, sprung from this stock is contemplative and submissive; the occidental mind is aggressive and experimental.

The Oriental lives in a world of mysteries. He contemplates the world in terms of mystery and waits for some providential way to clean the streets. The Oriental does not say, "Give me liberty or give me death," but he says: "How long, O Lord, How long!" and a thousand years to him are as one day, and one day as a thousand years. It is for these reasons that the Oriental has not accomplished much in the way of history and science. His literature consists of the scrolls of his prophets, and restrictive essays, and some restrictive philosophy. And he has never discovered the art and the philosophy of nation-building.

Another difference between the Oriental and the Occidental mind is found in matters of relationship. To the Oriental, the only true and holy and everlasting relationship between men is that of blood. Our kin, right or wrong, our friends, our kinsmen, are constituted for us all that was worth while in humanity. The Occidental moves from the relationship of blood to the relationship of ideas, of ideals. The Oriental finds his chief pleasure in personal association among his kin. Whether we believe in the relationship of ideals or not, it is good for us to love our relatives; and sometimes we can. An Oriental, cut off from his own clan, becomes a social outcast. His kind of life makes of the Oriental a communalist. What you call here private matters, personal concerns, are merged there, in the concerns of others. And to treat matters as personal concerns, is to assume an offensive position. The Oriental is sometimes criticised for sleeping so many of them in one room, but I have been in the homes of rich people in the east, and the living room was also the bedroom.

It is because of their love for human association. They have never known any other life. When we think of the primitive life of Christ, with his disciples, we see that it was simply the Oriental life, supplemented by the highest ideals. When I read the New Testament it sounds like a letter from home. On my first night in America, when I was given a room by myself, it seemed like solitary confinement.

The Anglo-Saxon speaks of "the majesty of the law." With us, in the east, law is secondary. Human sympathy, human intercession, come first. We have fights—many of them—but law never interferes with such individual matters as fighting, or even second degree murder. If the people can reach an agreement in the matter. One of the misunderstandings between the English people and the Egyptians and the Hindus, sprang up from this difference about the law. To an Englishman, law and God meant the same thing. To the Oriental, law was the last ditch. If you and your brother could settle a matter between yourselves, the law had nothing to do with it; and the Oriental always depends upon human sympathy.

With reference to the treatment of women, he said, "I would like to reveal an impression which prevails in this country, a false impression, in the Orient to consider a slave, by man. This is incorrect. Maternity, motherhood, has always been to us most sacred. I never knew the time when I considered my mother inferior to my father. But man is preferred. In every instance, and a woman would feel insulted if you did honor her above her husband. It was hard for me when I first came to America to give my psychology around, to give the preference to women. I was instructed, many years ago, that in America, if a woman were speaking, I would better not interrupt, but wait until she has finished, and then speak. I have tried to profit by this instruction; and I am still waiting."

In nation building, Mr. Rihbany said, the Oriental has very little to pride themselves upon, except beneficent government; and the Oriental has never produced a great and varied literature. I have never seen a great novel in classical Arabic. Great and varied literature always follows nationality. Every great literature springs out of a nation's heart, and when the heart ceases to beat, the literature ceases to be. But in order to have a perfect literature, we must have four things: Nationality, freedom, public education and high regard for the woman and the child. In this reason I say that, while American literature has not reached its golden age, either in form or in substance, still America has the highest opportunity to produce the noblest literature the world has ever known, because it has these four conditions.

Another difference between the Oriental and the Occidental lies in the fact that the language of the Oriental is poetry, while the language of the Occidental is science. The exactness of the Occidental is distressing to the Oriental, and the slovenliness of the Oriental is distressing to the Occidental. The Oriental says so many things that he does not mean, and the Occidental means so many things that he does not say, and they irritate each other. Although the Oriental says many things that he does not mean, yet we do not feel like calling him a liar. Mr. Rihbany would know that you know he is not telling the truth, that that person is not a liar. The things he tells us are pleasant, and we are all happy; but we would not transact business with him on the basis of what he is telling us. I do not say that the Oriental is not a liar; but their moral death has been greatly exaggerated. They do not make a profession of lying; but here is a possibility rounding out to a probability. It is pleasant, why not make it a certainty?

What has the Oriental produced? By being cut off from the outside world, he has turned his soul inward and upward. He conversed with God. To him, the eyes of the Lord are everywhere; and out of the depth of that Oriental nature, which touched the height of joy and the depth of woe as no other has, came all of the sacred literature of the world. The mission of the Oriental, therefore, is to call the world forth to childlike faith in the eternal; and all the world is his debtor because of that.

Mr. Rihbany then devoted the remainder of his address to American conditions as they appear to him, from the angle of the Oriental mind. The American citizen is the true conqueror in the practical world. As a nation builder, the world is indebted to the Anglo-Saxon, who has built the state around the sanctity of the home. But what we have gained in the home, in government, in education and in all our systems, we are in danger of losing through the same virtues carried to exaggeration. Today the main theme of the average man in this country is not poetry, nor letters, nor art, nor religion; it is "business." I am not pessimistic as to our future, but we are passing through a critical phase. Victory in the world of commerce is the ruling ambition of the American citizen. We have no time for home, friends or church. When a few men go to church nowadays, it is the talk of the community. "The days of holiness are gone." We no longer take aghes, hostels, entertain him in leisure; we take him to the club or hotel and get rid of him as quickly as possible in order to go about our business.

Individual liberty, too, is threatened. How much of it has the clerk in the store, or the worker in the factory? At work they are merely a part of the machine; outside of work hours they are merely a fragment of the labor union, which is in danger of becoming another form of machine. While we have business conducted by absentee lords and while we have the tenements and conditions that surround our workers at present, we will not have perfection. The Italian who is displaced for living in the slum may say to you: "In the old days, my but say to you: 'Here hundreds of thousands do not know where they were born, and the term home does not apply.' Tenement conditions make for a wrong mentality."

In emphasizing the majesty of the law, we also endanger our institutions. The law should be exalted with friendliness. The criminal rated with friendliness; the criminal should be shown that society is still his friend. I think the noblest philosophy of life I have ever heard was that expressed by a good Methodist at a prayer meeting. On being asked his business, he said: "My business is to praise the Lord, and I run a dry goods store to pay expenses." We must put spiritual idealism first. We must make the dry goods business secondary. Avoiding the fault of the Oriental philosophy, we can learn spiritualism from him. We can learn aggressiveness and progress from us. When mankind learns to blend the best traits of the two in the proper proportion, then we will have a new type of man. The Oriental mind and the Occidental mind will have been perfectly united.

Potomac, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

BREAKS FOR FREEDOM

ALFRED LACOUR, TAKEN TO LACONIA FOR ALLEGED AUTO THEFT, CAUGHT AFTER RACE

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 8.—Alfred Lacour, of this city, who was taken into custody at Portland, Sunday, charged with the larceny of an automobile from V. C. Harvey of Laconia, was returned to this city yesterday.

While Officer Chadmers was taking Lacour from police headquarters to the station he made a break, running down Main street, to Mill street, where he was caught by Alcide Roy and Charles E. Carroll.

LOOKING FOR QUINXS

Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, General Delivery, Cleveland, O., is attempting to locate relatives of John P. Quinn, of Cleveland, believed to be in this city. It is thought Quinn's mother's name is Annie and that his father is a barber.

DEGREE TEAM ORGANIZED

Lowell Nest of Owls, 1265, organized a degree team at the state university, with Brother Lieut. James J. Powers as drill master. It is expected that this team will do the degree work for the Lawrence nest in the near future.

Discolored, Wrinkled Skin Easily Removed

Since brown or yellow, over-red or blotchy complexions are decidedly out of fashion, I cannot understand why so many continue to wear them. Surely every woman has heard of mercuric iodine. This I know—from my own and others' experience—will positively banish every unsightly complexion. It gradually, harmlessly, absorbs the thin layer of surface skin with all its defects, as chaps, liver spots, pimples, freckles, blackheads, etc., and gradually the discarded skin is replaced by the clear, white, youthful skin underneath. Mercuric iodine, procurable at any drugstore, is applied nightly like cold cream and chased morning with warm water. One ounce will produce the loveliest skin complexion in less than a fortnight. I can't understand why folks will be bothered with wrinkles, since the famous sallowite formula has become a public property. One ounce of powdered sallowite dissolved in a tablespoon of water, makes a wash to use that will quickly efface every line, even the deepest. Julia Orf in Social Mirror.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN 22 MASS. CITIES

CARDINAL O'CONNELL 55 His Eminence Observes Birthday Anniversary Today—Born in Lowell Dec. 8, 1859

Cardinal O'Connell is 55 years old today. He presided at the solemn high mass in honor of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, at 9 o'clock this morning.

He was born in Lowell, Dec. 8, 1859. He was ordained a priest at Rome on June 8, 1881. From 1885 to 1887, he was assistant to the Rev. Father Donnelly in Medford, leaving there to become a curate at St. Joseph's church, West End, where he remained until he was appointed rector of the American college in Rome, Nov. 21, 1895.

On April 22, 1901, in Rome, he was consecrated bishop of Portland, Me. On Feb. 8, 1904, he was named coadjutor to Archbishop Williams of Boston, with the right of succession. He was created cardinal Nov. 27, 1911.

As on previous birthdays, the cardinal has made no preparations for elaborate observance. Each has been observed quietly with no observance by him.

Probably no other year in the life of the cardinal has been so replete with important developments in the life of the Catholic church as the one that

acted upon. Remarks on the good of the union were made by President Coult and others. The report of the secretary showed everything to be progressing.

Lathers' Union
The Lathers' union met in session last night in Trades and Labor hall, Middle Street, and transacted a great deal of important business. Quite a few new members were also admitted. Talks on the good of the union were made by several of the members, and plans made for the entertainment of the members during the winter months.

Iron Molders' Union
The Iron Molders' union held a largely attended business meeting last night at 22 Middle Street, with President John Willman in the chair. Business of considerable importance was transacted and officers for the ensuing year were elected with the following result: John Willman, president; Michael Larkin, vice-president; A. A. Duce, treasurer; William F. Mahoney, financial secretary; Francis Whately, conductor; Peter Peterson, guard; Martin Davis, trustee for 15 months. The term of the corresponding representative, Charles E. Anderson does not expire until the next convention. After the election interesting remarks were made on the good of the union by several of the members. The secretary's report showed the union to be in an excellent financial condition and all members working. President Willman, who is one of the most prominent men in union circles was roundly congratulated on his re-election after the meeting by the members.

Mears Adams Shoe Co.
The Mears Adams Shoe Co., with an extensive plant situated in Lincoln street, is one of the most prosperous shoe firms in the city. Established in this city about three years ago by the firm of Mears, Feeley & Adams, the business has grown by leaps and bounds, and today over one hundred dozen pairs of shoes are being turned out of the factory daily. About one year ago Mr. Feeley dissolved partnership with Messrs. Mears and Adams, and formed the present company. After looking around for some time for a capable superintendent to manage their affairs, the two owners finally persuaded Mr. C. P. Williams, then superintendent in the W. R. Lewis factory in Haverhill, to come to this city and take charge of the local plant, and it can safely be said they will never regret their action, for Mr. Williams has proved a most competent official. Immediately after assuming charge he inaugurated many changes in the plant. Old machinery was discarded and modern machinery substituted in its place. The various departments were re-organized, and the whole inside of the factory given a coat of white paint. A cost system was also successfully introduced by this energetic superintendent besides many other things which have been mainly responsible for the prosperity of the company. The company employs about 200 hands and the weekly payroll averages between \$2500 and \$3000.

The making of the shoe is most interesting and instructive, and many operations are necessary before the shoe is ready to leave the factory. Owing to lack of space, we are forced to omit the various operations at the present time. The cutting room is the first place the writer visited and here all parts that go to make up the shoe are cut out by machine and some by hand. These employees receive excellent remuneration as they do the most particular and trying work in the making of a shoe. Most of the profit and loss of the company is figured in this department, and the slightest slip of the knife or die in the hands of the cutters means a big loss to the company. Mr. Simon Allen is the foreman of the cutting room and makes a valuable man for the company. He is also well liked by the employees who show their appreciation by turning out the best work that is in them.

From the cutting department the shoe is taken to the stitching department and the different parts are stitched and made ready for the making room. The stitching department is under the supervision of Mr. Charles Bourque, who has had years of experience in this particular line.

The work in the making room is overseen by Mr. Fred Clements, a thoroughly competent foreman. The employees of this department are highly

paid and well satisfied with the excellent conditions under which they work. Mr. Clements and his help get along like the members of a large family, and the success of the department is in no small measure due to this all important fact.

The sole leather department is under the direct supervision of Mr. James Denchy, who, like the others, makes the most efficient foreman. Mr. Denchy is one of the most popular men in the factory and there is never an untimely or unamused of any kind conducted by the employees that he does not take an active part in. He is the manager and a member of the bowling team composed of employees of the plant, and his rolling has been mainly instrumental in winning many games for his aggregation. Mr. Denchy had charge of the employees' outing to Rome last summer which was an immense success.

Mr. Frank Dignan, a Lowell boy, presides over the shipping and repairing department in a most capable manner. To understand the workings of the repairing department one has to have a thorough knowledge of chemistry, and in this study Mr. Dignan has shown the utmost proficiency. A coating is prepared by this industrious foreman which is invaluable to the company. The shipping general is well equipped with working conditions at the plant and there has been no serious labor disputes. All disputes, thus far have been amicably settled between employee and employer, and this policy will be continued.

Mr. Williams informed the writer before leaving that within a short time the output of the factory will be increased and that 350 dozen pairs of shoes will be turned out at the factory daily. This will necessitate the hiring of more help and Lowell help, as has always been the custom, will be given the preference.

BILLERICA
The Billerica board of selectmen held a meeting last night and transacted a great deal of routine business, including the approval of a number of bills. All members were present.

The result of the first night's play in the Billerica club which tournament is as follows: S. F. Pettigall, 52; William McBride, 51; J. Garner, 50; Chris Walker, 47; T. Nickerson, 47; J. K. Forhan, 46; William Chamber, 46; Walter Chandler, 45; J. McLean, 44; C. Chandler, 43; E. H. H. Morgan, 41; C. Nickerson, 39; H. Chandler, 35; A. Smith, 33; G. R. Lynn, 37; E. L. Hammond, 37; Dr. N. K. Forhan, 34; W. E. Lawrence, 31; L. D. Butters, 31; D. Mahoney, 31; E. F. Twombly, 29; J. Bostwick, 19; A. S. Powers, 28; L. Davidson, 21.

SILVER WORTH \$1000 STOLEN
FALL RIVER, Sept. 8.—Ten telephone wires were cut and electric light bulbs detached by burglars early today when they entered the home of Mrs. Charles A. Chase, 123 Commercial street, in this city and made away with silverware to the value of \$1000. There were seven members of the household family asleep during the operations of the burglars. Before entering the house the telephone wires were cut so that the police could not be summoned immediately. The police have no clue.

BROKE HER ARM
The slippery sidewalks, caused by last night's storm, were responsible for a serious accident to a young woman when Mrs. Isabelle Beauregard of 233 Lakeview avenue fell while on her way from her home to a nearby store and sustained a probable fracture of her right arm. She was taken into her home and later removed in the ambulance to the Lowell hospital.

This Will Remove Hairy or Fuzzy Growths
(Toilet Tips)
A safe, certain method for ridding the skin of ugly, hairy growths is as follows: Mix a paste with some powdered detelone and water, apply to hairy surface about two minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are seldom required repeating, but to avoid disappointment it is advisable to see that you get genuine detelone.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" Column.

The Sign Over Your Door
Is a good thing, isn't it? You would not think of doing business without it. None who pass your way. If you could put a sign where everyone could see it would it interest you?

THE CITY DIRECTORY
Is where people look for you when they want to do business. You should take it easy for them to find you. Being indexed under a buyer wants, in the Directory, is a sure way to get business. To be properly registered costs less than to be left out.

Sampson & Mordock Co., Care of Lowell Board of Trade

AMUSEMENT NOTES

OPERA HOUSE

Despite the inclemency of the weather, two fair sized audiences attended the opening performances at the Opera House, under the management of the vaudeville troupe, the "Boys" and the quality of the program offered, the success of the new form of entertainment is assured. The audience was well pleased to spend three solid hours of first class entertainment, the program consisting of a series of pictures, musical numbers and dramatic. Following the first three of the vaudeville acts, the troupe came George Allen's political table in slugs, treating with the experiences of the "Boys" whom the "Boys" indeed to run for public office after having been twice elected.

Two more acts of vaudeville were presented, the program concluding with the presentation of Edward Eggleston's recent hit, "The Boys". The troupe in the leading role, and supported by Lolita Robertson and an evenly balanced cast of five. The feature picture was a new one in the vaudeville line, and included the entire story in detail.

The vaudeville acts made a big hit and compared most favorably with any other vaudeville acts seen here in a long time. The vaudeville opened with the famous old-time fiddlers, Snyder and Buckley, who, in their act, played a variety of music, including a couple of saxophones, spot lights and hidden mechanical devices.

They concluded their act with the presentation of a two-man band, each being strapped up with musical instruments, until he resembled a walking barrel. Then, with their musical instruments, they presented a variety of songs, and concluded with a demonstration of the newest creations in the terphalochorean line.

Following all to the good, and if the audience had his way they'd be there yet. Along with the presentation of a host of "copy house" jokes, the troupe presented a variety of songs, and concluded with a demonstration of the newest creations in the terphalochorean line.

The troupe opened up with some original songs, and then played a little bit of the old-time fiddlers, Snyder and Buckley, who, in their act, played a variety of music, including a couple of saxophones, spot lights and hidden mechanical devices.

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\$30,000 LOSS BY FIRE AT PHILLIPS ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Dec. 8.—Only brick walls remain after fire and smoke through Bartlett hall, one of the oldest and best buildings at Phillips Andover early today, causing a loss of \$30,000. The building was used as a dormitory and 40 students were asleep when the blaze started. Robert Shedd on the top floor of the four story structure was awakened by smoke and discovered that two coats had been snatched off of the fireplace had set fire to the room. Unable to extinguish the flames, he spread

the alarm. The students were quickly aroused and left the building before the fire had reached the corridors and stairways. All the town fire apparatus was summoned and the several hundred students from other dormitories turned out to help the firemen and to assist in removing furniture and personal effects. Most of this property on the two lower floors was saved. A high wind prevented the firemen from getting the upper hand of the flames which worked downward through the building.

men of a discerning mind. Mr. Klein directs the attention of the audience to the fallings of capital and of labor, to the greed of the one and to the envy of the other. Moreover, he points out that the individual members of each class, not excepting the leaders of the workingmen, work only for their personal gain. A not uncommon fault, however, by each side, is kept awake, lights planning good for our neighbors. Yet, while the dramatist without fault or favor, he is a keen producer to a thoughtful conclusion by showing how the two sides may be brought to agree on their strife over wages, namely, by each side being brought to the dues of the one and the rights of the other.

Through the dominant idea running through the entire act centers the theme of the weekly pay envelope of a certain number of workingmen, another feature emphasizing the fact that the wage is the lifeblood of the people. In this instance the heart of a working girl bends for a certain man who, unfortunately for her, is not only a good and heart but in the things of this world is a miser. In his play Mr. Klein portrays life as it is, not as one would wish to have it, but as it is, and the people must make the most of it.

Of the individual roles in the performance the one just mentioned, that of George Babbalanza, enters the scene of the audience in a most interesting degree. This part, into which enter all the conflicting emotions rendering the scene of a steadfast daughter of the house, is played by Miss Kate Galloupe with a depth of expression and ring of sincerity which is admirable. The other roles are played with a keenness and a certain amount of skill.

Two performances will be given daily this week and seats may be obtained by ringing 202.

THE OWL THEATRE
Charles Klein in "The Gambler" exposed certain methods that eventually cause an act of sacrifice by the hero of the play, a young man, who has an enemy in the person of the attorney, who is a man who has drawn his character in a clear and natural manner, and as it is played by Charlie Metcalf of the Lubin company, the audience gets a real glimpse of the man who is so skillfully drawn by the dramatist. The play is a tragedy, and the hero, who is a gambler in finance, who gets caught in a bad trap, through the treachery of one of the officials, is a man who is a real character, and he made a splendid play, and real applause flooded the house, and the audience was so interested, and who later suffers through his own fault, and who later suffers through his own fault, and who later suffers through his own fault.

The musical comedy, "Three Women, a man and two boys, head the bill at Klein's this week with a real farfetched plot, but with a lot of music of any old thing, but with real instruments are their specialty, and the correct, trombone, trumpet and many other things every one will enjoy. Miss Kathryn, a member of the company, is more than ordinarily good as a soloist. She gave the double and the triple notes with facility. Another member of the company, who is about five high to a grasshopper and who has a virtuosos shock of hair, handles the baton with some skill and confidence, and throws himself about with wonderful abandon, a la Creator.

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STRUGGLE IN POLAND

Continues With Germans Apparently Scoring Most Points, Says London

LONDON, Dec. 8.—While the allied armies in the west grope their way forward cautiously grappling with the Germans here and there for slight advantages, the great struggle in Poland continues with the Germans for the time being apparently scoring the most points.

Russia has not yet fully conceded the occupation of Lodz, but in view of the repeated German claims and the Russian admission of the reformation of her battle line there, it would seem that the German centre has achieved this goal, upsetting what for a time was hailed as a decisive Russian victory. The capture of Lodz, if indeed accomplished, will threaten the Russian line of communication with Warsaw; that is to say, the great arterial railway which runs diagonally across Poland from Czestochowa to the Polish capital. Details of the battle are still lacking, however, and it remains to be seen whether the Russian will be able to make a further advance.

The fighting in Poland has been heating the occupation of Lodz.

INDUSTRIAL AND STORE NEWS

The Ansookier mills in Manchester, N. H., are the largest cotton mills in the world.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Co., when running full employs more help than any other industry in this city.

James Armstrong of the Boston & Maine repair shops is confined to his home with illness.

It is said that the employees of the various industries in the city will organize a basketball league.

Anthony Doyle of the American Hides & Leather Co., is coming to the front rapidly as a singer.

Thomas Hartley of the Waterhead mills is one of the most prominent members of the Royal Arcanum.

Walter T. Powers of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., makes a very capable preliminary office agent for the Matthew Temperance Institute.

Frank McCarthy, a Lowell boy working for a Boston electrical firm, is now on a business trip, taking in every large city in the state of Maine.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Co., with its big mills in this city is one of the largest concerns manufacturing hosiery and underwear in the country.

The Pacific mills in Lawrence boast of having the largest and most complete plant works in the world. The Merrimack Manufacturing Co., of this city is a close second.

Employees of the Appleton Co., may well feel satisfied, for the mills of the company are nearly always running full capacity and working conditions could not be improved upon.

Although two of our local mills are said to have received large orders from unknown sources, the fact is that these mills are not aware of the fact—although they say they would wait time with open arms.

All roads will surely lead to Associate hall Thursday evening when members of the Matthew Temperance Institute, under their big carnival, and the affair promises to be an immense success.

James Mullin of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., has returned from a three days' visit to relatives in Providence, R. I.

The window display at the J. L. Chaffin store this week is exceptionally attractive and reflects much credit on Mr. Walker, advertising man and head window trimmer at the store. Mr. Walker is regarded as one of the foremost window trimmers in New England.

It was erroneously stated in yesterday's paper that Mr. Thomas Maguire of the Appleton Co. had accepted a lucrative position with the White Bros. Mfg. Co. of White Valley, Mass. Mr.

Thomas Maguire is the employee to whom the position was offered and he has accepted.

Ed Quinn employed at the Whittall Mfg. Co. and last year the manager of the Lowell Five basketball team, is leaving our city to join a team in Troy for the present season.

Billy Marren, the popular insurance man, is reported to be quite a bowler and is being looked after by quite a few of the fast aggregations around town.

The streets and sidewalks this morning were in rather a precarious condition, which made it hard for the employees of the great mills and industries in our city to get to work.

The Silesia Worsted Co. of North Chelmsford has received a large order and the dyeing departments worked Saturday afternoon, Saturday night and all day Sunday in preparation.

Mr. J. W. Barry of the J. W. Barry Shoe Co. is really one of the optimistic business men of the city. He thinks that a great era of prosperity is coming to this country within a short time. Mr. Barry's optimism has been a very material factor in the success of his own business.

John Henry of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., has returned from being confined to his home with a severe cold.

Organizer Daniel Whalen of the Best & Shaw Woollen mill is making arrangements for a most open meeting and smoke talk to be held shortly after Christmas.

The toy departments in the local stores are largely attended every day by the children and Santa Claus promises to be a very busy old gentleman for the next few weeks.

Agent Wadsworth of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. is in Europe on a business trip, and it is not unfair to predict that when he returns his mills will be a very busy old gentleman for the next few weeks.

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Supt. Coupland of the Whittall Mfg. Co. is one of the best known mill men in New England. Mr. Coupland is very popular with his help.

The Carpenters' union, local 47, will meet tonight in the union headquarters in the Runcie building. Business of some importance will come up for transaction.

James Bodkin of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. states the dancing party to be conducted by the American club will be a highly delightful affair.

Coal Teamsters' Union
The Coal Teamsters' union held a short business session in its quarters in Middle Street last evening. President William Pennell presiding. Three new members were admitted and several applications received. The secretary's report showed the union to be in a flourishing financial condition.

Luminares' Union
The Luminares' union held its regular meeting last night in Carpenters' hall in the Runcie building and it was as customarily largely attended. President Pierre Coult occupied the chair and called to order promptly at 8 o'clock. Routine business took up a goodly share of the evening and several applications were favorably

THE SIGN OVER YOUR DOOR
Is a good thing, isn't it? You would not think of doing business without it. None who pass your way. If you could put a sign where everyone could see it would it interest you?

THE CITY DIRECTORY
Is where people look for you when they want to do business. You should take it easy for them to find you. Being indexed under a buyer wants, in the Directory, is a sure way to get business. To be properly registered costs less than to be left out.

Sampson & Mordock Co., Care of Lowell Board of Trade

An Xmas Bargain TO PONDER OVER
Choice of Suits selling to \$45.00 at Wednesday... \$18.75
CHERRY & WEBB
N. Y. Clark & Sutt Co. 12-15 JOHN STREET

JUDGE QUINN'S DECISION

CASE OF DOHERTY BROTHERS VS. GREENBERG DECIDED IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANT

Justice Quinn, who presided over the jury-waived session of the superior court in this city, today rendered his decision for the defendant in the case of Doherty Bros. vs. Esrael Greenberg, an action for conversion of property, the ad damnum of which was \$3000.

The case was tried last week and occupied the attention of the court for three days. This was a case where the defendant purchased the property formerly occupied by the Nichols Foundry Co. and which was located on leased land from the Boston & Maine railroad at the corner of Willis and Dutton streets. One of the buildings, an office building, was located on the Nesmith estate, leased by Doherty Bros. Mr. Greenberg, tore the buildings down, including the office building and the suit was brought to recover for the office building. Today Justice Quinn notified Bennett Silverberg, who appeared for the defendant, that his decision was in favor of the defendant. The plaintiffs were represented by William D. Regan.

TO DISMISS INDICTMENTS
AGAINST MEN INDICTED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD NEW BEDFORD

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It was stated at the district attorney's office today that the indictments against Charles W. Brown and William W. Brown, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., living in Pittsburgh, Pa., Frank and William G. Sone, local agents of the company, and Herbert L. Wardner, an architect, all accused of conspiracy in this county to defraud the New Bedford Glass Co., probably would be dismissed.

Frederick F. Nagle, a former employee of the company and upon whose testimony the charges were based, recently committed suicide. He had sworn that he had been commissioned to pay Wardner for modifying the specifications for a schoolhouse at New Bedford in order that certain products of the glass company might be used.

PAY 12 CENTS A DAY
ALL RUSSIANS EMPLOYED IN GERMAN ARE SUBJECT TO A WAR TAX

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—Pianoff, a Russian court interpreter, has arrived here to undertake negotiations with the Danian and German officials for the transportation of 200,000 Russian civilians who are now interned in Germany. It is said the Germans desire to be free of the necessity of feeding them.

Janoff states that all Russians employed in Germany have to pay 12 cents a day war tax to the German government.

LOYAL EXERCISES LODGE
Benefit for Brother Who Has Been Confined to Hospital For Over a Year

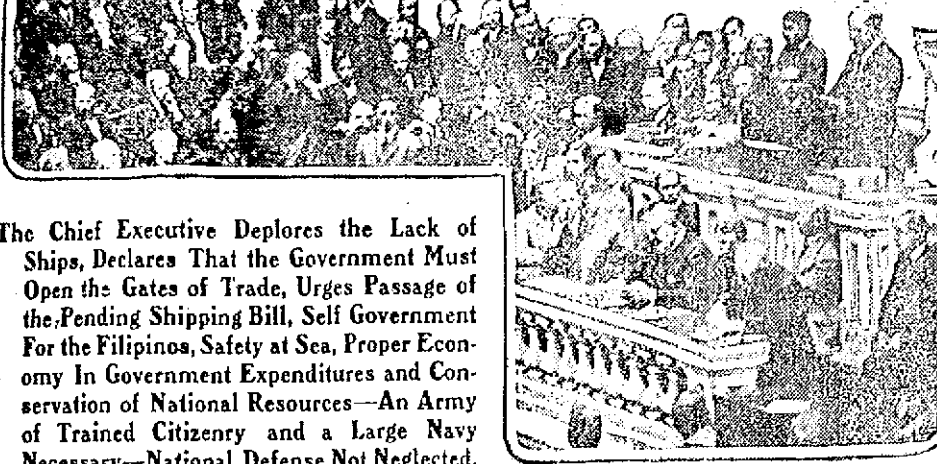
A benefit for E. A. Kites, who has been confined to an English hospital for the past 14 months, was conducted under the auspices of Loyal Excelsior lodge, 6304 E. O. P. of Manchester, last night. The lodge was most successful one, both financially and artistically. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental selections given under the direction of Peter Caddell, with Master Faulkner acting as accompanist. The program was as follows: Piano solo, Blanche Alexander; song, Mrs. Allice Martin; song, John Willet; violin and piano, selection; Miss and Master Curry; song, John Brown; piano and violin, Blanche Alexander; song, Fred Swindles; reading, Herbert Caddell; song, Tyall Sewell; song, Elizabeth Ayres; song, a solo, Paul and song, John Paul. The chairman of the entertainment was Peter Caddell. Master Faulkner was the accompanist of the evening.

The committee on arrangements for the tea party was as follows: Francis Carman, John Crossley, William Carman, Thomas Holden, Fred Swindles, Edward Hanson, Andrew W. Mowatt, George W. Whitehead, Robert Hollingsworth, J. W. Whitehead, Samuel Oddie, H. Lancaster, Samuel Kershaw, William Chadwick and J. Swannell.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., will hold a meeting at the Spaulding house, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. James P. Ramsay, probation officer of Middlesex county, and Charles F. Richardson, agent of the Humana society, will be the speakers. Their subject having to do with juvenile criminals.

Christmas Sale
Fancy and Useful Articles
DECEMBER 8, 10 AND 11
At No. 407 School St. Cor. Branch St.
MRS. J. ATHERTON
MRS. A. STANLEY

The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



The Chief Executive Deplores the Lack of Ships, Declares That the Government Must Open the Gates of Trade, Urges Passage of the Pending Shipping Bill, Self Government for the Filipinos, Safety at Sea, Proper Economy in Government Expenditures and Conservation of National Resources—An Army of Trained Citizenry and a Large Navy Necessary—National Defense Not Neglected.

Photo © 1914, by American Press Association.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

- First.—Urges passage of bills now pending for unlocking natural resources with proper conservation and for encouraging use of navigable waters for generation of power.
- Second.—Says senate should sanction bill for greater self government for Filipinos passed by house.
- Third.—Recommends that congress pass shipping bill now pending creating a government merchant marine.
- Fourth.—Urges passage of seamen's safety bill.
- Fifth.—Asks for a law to chart the dangerous coasts of Alaska.
- Sixth.—Points out need of strictest economy consistent with efficient government and recommends systematic governmental reorganization.
- Seventh.—States plainly that he is opposed to a big standing army, but says America should encourage a citizenry trained in the rudiments of military affairs and accustomed to arms.
- Eighth.—Says a powerful navy is our natural and proper means of defense, but asks who can tell what sort of navy to build.

FOLLOWING is President Wilson's annual message, delivered at the beginning of the short term of the Sixty-third congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertakings.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before, and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

log. But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

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essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before, and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

AMERICA FACES NEW MARKETS FOR TRADE.

Merchant Marine Must Be Built Up to Meet Opportunity.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly through the

"WE NEED SHIPS; WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."

The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve mankind, ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. * * * We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind, ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously. But we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are ex-

traordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finally conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole, and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS IS URGED.

President Says Senate Should Pass Measure Now Before Senate.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate. I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines. How better in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life; how better could we demonstrate our own self possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed? I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct

GATES OF TRADE MUST BE OPENED.

The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw.

the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to reverse the steps by which we have, in times almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is hidden away in some wandering yacht disguise it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disap-

pear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true; that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

SAYS SHIPPING BILL IS VERY IMPORTANT.

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Opening Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open

NOT A NIGGARDLY NATION.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance, that we should fear being criticised for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. I will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States. The representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought to Be Removed by Charts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coastline of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States itself, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives

have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization to Gain Greater Efficiency.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the standard of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government. They wish, rather, to enlarge them, and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed, and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticised for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO BIG STANDING ARMY.

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Question of National Defenses.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. Are we not prepared for war? What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a na-

NO LARGE STANDING ARMY.

We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, "Are you ready to defend yourselves?" we reply, "Most assuredly, to the utmost, and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp; we will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

tion of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do—to defend ourselves against attack? We have al-

ways found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their fiercer passions are in my own heart—some of the great convictions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking in my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none.

Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

WILL RELY ON TRAINED CITIZENS, NOT SOLDIERS.

In Time of Peril Nation Will Answer Call to Arms Nobly.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, "Are you ready to defend yourselves?" we reply, "Most assuredly, to the utmost, and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making

TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril * * * upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. * * * We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. * * * It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for more health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant

policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense, and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency

"WHO SHALL TELL US WHAT SORT OF NAVY TO BUILD?"

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of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months? But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all time with free hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade, to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily now and in the years to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

Minutes and Seconds.

At least twenty-five centuries before Christ the Babylonians used a sexagesimal system of notation, consisting of sari and sossil, of which we have vestiges when we reckon sixty minutes to the hour and sixty seconds to the minute, or 3,600 seconds—that is, a sari of sossil—to the hour. That we count twelve inches to the foot, twenty-four hours to the day, 360 degrees of longitude around the equator, ninety degrees of latitude from the equator to the poles and sixty miles to a degree may also be traced to the same duodecimal Babylonian system of numeration, which originally reckoned sixty shekels to the mina and sixty minas to the talent. All these numbers are factors or multiples of the sari, or sixty. Our measure of time, money, of linear and angular space are all derived from the Greeks, who obtained them from the Babylonians, probably through the Phoenicians.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Twenty-five years ago the old Sun headed its story of the city elections as follows:

"AN AWFUL DEFEAT—THE DEMOCRACY SLAUGHTERED." For Mayor Palmer was returned to office for a third term, defeating Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, who is at present the only one of the fine democratic candidates for alderman to get a place on among the winners. In those days party lines were closely drawn and the city was estimated to be 1600 republicans. Of the men who were on the municipal ticket quarter of a century ago only two are in public office today. John E. Drury, who is at present a member of the board of health and John J. Hogan, recently appointed civil service commissioner. Mr. Drury, the only democratic candidate to win out landing in fifth place while Mr. Hogan was 16th beating out Charles Falge by four votes and John McCluskey, the best man on the ticket. The vote for mayor was as follows:

Wards 1, Palmer, rep., 501; Crowley, dem., 364; ward 2, Palmer, rep., 1033; Crowley, dem., 725; ward 3, Palmer, rep., 794; Crowley, dem., 1279; ward 4, Palmer, rep., 1378; Crowley, dem., 525; ward 5, Palmer, rep., 304; Crowley, dem., 809; ward 6, Palmer, rep., 535; Crowley, dem., 925; ward 7, Palmer, rep., 5463; Crowley, dem., 520.

Palmer's majority, 257.
The aldermanic vote was as follows—Totals:

Fuller, rep., 5601; Wilson, rep., 5454; Dickinson, rep., 5441; Carter, rep., 5390; Drury, rep., 5274; Snow, rep., 5261; Fletcher, rep., 5208; Sawyer, rep., 5211; Frye, dem., 5235; Brousseau, dem., 5093; Hichet, dem., 5054; Smith, dem., 4923; Tilton, dem., 4979; Hogan, dem., 4928; Palse, dem., 4564; McCluskey, dem., 4393.

The winning ticket was as follows: Mayor, Charles D. Palmer, rep.; Aldermen: John H. Fuller, rep.; Joseph M. Wilson, rep.; Walter A. Dickinson, rep.; Albert D. Carter, rep.; John E. Drury, dem.; Samuel D. Snow, rep.; Edmund Fletcher, rep.; Walter M. Sawyer, rep. (re-elected).

How It Happened
The old Sun had the following account of the city election:

"Tuesday's election was much in doubt up to six o'clock when the sentiment turned in favor of a republican sweep. This was shown up later in the evening. At midnight it was known that the democratic ticket with Hon. Jeremiah Crowley at the head had been beaten badly. That only one fragment of the beautiful structure built by the convention in Huntington hall a few weeks ago remained out of the soup. The fragment was John E. Drury, whose brilliant run placed him fifth among the victors. There were many reasons for this condition of affairs but it is not our purpose to discuss the matter in this column. It would seem that the republicans 'came out' and voted 'straight' notwithstanding the assurances that many of them would vote for Mr. Crowley. It seems that Mr. Crowley got the normal democratic vote but Mr. Palmer, who is a republican, got a majority of 257. There were 34 blanks on the majority candidates. Fourteen republicans were elected and 10 democrats to the common council. The members of the school board whose terms expire this year were re-elected, four republicans and two democrats. In the three branches of the city government the republicans have clear working majorities.

During the day there was little or no excitement and for a couple of hours after the close of the polls the results were shrouded in doubt. All kinds of rumors were abroad and all candidatures were in jeopardy. The single aldermanic candidate on the republican ticket to be defeated. He was 'cut' by several hundred republicans. On the democratic ticket Mr. Herbert ran well leading six of his companions in misfortune. The vote showed that Mr. Herbert received loyal support from the democracy. In ward three Mr. Garrity the independent candidate for the common council was left, the four democrats going in swimmingly. The Garrity men helped the straight ticket in every way except the common council. There will undoubtedly be a recount of the council vote in wards five and six, the returns electing Henry W. Lead in ward five by two votes over James W. Cassidy and in ward six James Gookin winning by one vote over George H. Brown (not the same George).

The Common Councilmen
The common councilman elected a

quarter of a century ago were as follows:

Ward 1. Joseph Callahan, Daniel Courtney, William J. Johnson, Patrick H. Savage, all re-elected, all democrats.

Ward 2. Newell Abare, Arthur H. Chier (re-elected), Walter C. Coburn, James Stuart Murphy (re-elected). All republicans.

Ward 3. Patrick H. Brosnahan, (re-elected), Robert C. Gallinger, Charles L. Marren, Thomas J. Sparks, (re-elected). All democrats.

Ward 4. Edwards Cheney, Frank Gray, B. Frank Hale, Alonzo G. Walsh, all re-elected and all republicans.

Ward 5. Orford H. Blood, (re-elected), Herbert M. Jacobs, Henry W. Ladd, (re-elected), Louis P. Turcotte, all republicans.

Ward 6. Albert Crowell, (re-elected), Edward F. Spaulding, James Gookin, Daniel D. Irigoin, the first two republicans, the others democrats.

The school committee elected was as follows:

Ward 1. Lawrence Cummings, democrat.

Ward 2. G. C. Brook, republican.

Ward 3. George M. Harrigan, democrat.

Ward 4. Fred Woodley, republican.

Ward 5. Walter Coburn, republican.

Ward 6. Clarence E. Burnham, republican.

The Late John W. McEvoy.
Twenty-five years ago the late John W. McEvoy, whose death occurred yesterday was one of Lowell's most popular young democrats and was serving his first year in the school board from old ward three, his colleague from that ward being George M. Harrigan. Mr. McEvoy had previously served as secretary of the democratic city committee and after finishing his service in the school board was elected to the house of representatives from the banner ward of the democracy where he soon made his influence felt. Mr. McEvoy was a great demand in his younger days as a public speaker and was generally popular and well liked. After he retired from public life he still retained his popularity up to the time of his death and his passing will be deeply mourned by a host of friends.

The Lowell Cadet Band
Just a quarter of a century ago the Xavierian brothers of St. Patrick's school organized a band from among the pupils of the school, which was known as the St. Patrick's School Band. When the original members of the band graduated from school they continued to hold the organization together and in more recent years changed the name to the Lowell Cadet Band and as such they are in the limelight today. Ever since its organization the band has held rehearsals every Sunday morning in the school hall and does today and thus while composed of younger musicians it is the oldest band in Lowell in continuous service. John J. Giblin, the present leader was a little too young to get in at the start but became a member soon afterward. John J. Hanlon and Timothy McCarthy are among the original members of the organization who are still 'blowing themselves' as members of the Cadet band.

The Old Sun said of the original band:

"St. Patrick's school band is about ready to appear in public, uniformed and equipped in the best possible manner. The following is the make-up of the band: Drum major, Francis Cronin; piccolo, Francis Brown, Daniel Gorman, Arthur Russell; cornets, Thomas Powers, Edward Walker, John Sullivan; alto horn, Daniel J. Murphy, Thomas Donohue; trombones, Daniel Jeffers, Timothy McCarthy, Francis Kelly; baritone, James J. Brown; triangle, Joseph O'Dwyer; brass horns, Francis Mullins, John Sullivan; snare drums, Thomas Wallace, John Graham, bass drum, John McNabb."

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION
The noncommissioned officers of the Second battalion of the Sixth Infantry, M. V. A., attended a school of instruction last night at the local armory with Major Colby T. Kittredge as instructor. All the local officers of the three companies were present. At the close of the school, luncheon was served by Company C.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT

CLAIM OF SENATOR SMITH AS TO VERA CRUZ—CALLS ACTION

"WEAK YIELDING"

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 8.—Striking at a reception to Gov.-elect Roland H. Spaulding here last night, Senator W. A. Smith of Michigan declared that when the American troops evacuated Vera Cruz they did so because Gen. Carranza had given President Wilson 24 hours to get out. He branded the removal of the American forces as "weak yielding to the demands of Carranza."

He added that the United States forces left under conditions 10 times worse than when they first occupied the Mexican coast.

Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts and Channing H. Cox of Boston were given cordial receptions.

Charles A. Perkins, chairman of the republican city committee, presided. Leaders of the party in all sections of the state were present.

An orchestra of 15 pieces, under the direction of George C. Wood, rendered patriotic music. Other addresses were delivered by Congressman-elect Cyrus A. Sullivan of Manchester, Congressman-elect Edward J. Wilson of Nashua, Gov.-elect Spaulding of Rochester, Harry W. Spaulding, rep. candidate for mayor, and Joseph L. Boydreau, candidate for overseer of the poor.

SENATOR ROBINSON TAKES UP REPORT THAT TWO SENATORS WERE PAID \$75,000 BY CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An effort by Senator Robinson of Arkansas yesterday to launch an investigation of a published report that the Carranza government in Mexico had appropriated \$75,000 to obtain the influence of two United States senators in bringing about the early withdrawal of American troops then at Vera Cruz precipitated brief discussion in the senate, but resulted in no action.

Sensors Stone, Gallinger, Penrose and Smoot urged that the dignity of the senate would be lowered by its adoption and, on objection of Senator Smoot, the resolution went over for the day.

As drawn, the resolution proposed an investigation by a special committee of five senators, empowered to travel in foreign countries. It necessary, Senator Robinson said, that he had talked it over with several senators and decided to charge the foreign relations committee with the task.

Senator Robinson objected to any but serious consideration for his proposal, and had arrived at an agreement with Senators Stone and Gallinger that the lobby committee be charged with the task, when Senator Smoot's objection closed the discussion.

When the report was brought to the attention of Secretary Bryan he said it contradicted itself by giving the impression that senators had been paid and then indicating that the entry on the Carranza books did not specify the use which was made of the money.

Incidentally it was said by high officials that President Wilson had never even discussed the evacuation of Vera Cruz with any members of the senate.

HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX

OLD TIME SCHEDULE WAS RESUMED TODAY—NO MORE AFTERNOON CLASSES

The Kirk street annex to the high school is being used today for the first time and it was some feat in school engineering to get the scholars in without a hitch especially in view of the fact that the one session per day schedule was resumed. The school opened at 8:25 o'clock and the day's session will close at 4:30 o'clock.

Seven of the eight rooms in the annex are occupied and 250 pupils are being accommodated. The eighth room, yet vacant, will seat 30 pupils. The teachers in the annex are Mr. Brennan, Miss Masterson, Miss McGuire, Miss Quirk, Miss Lawrence, Miss Quinn and Miss Lowrey.

Principal Irish had arranged the many details for the transfer of pupils into the annex and little if any delay was experienced in the shifting of sessions. At the opening of the school term the overflow made it impossible to accommodate the usual schedule of periods and two sessions daily were established until the completion of the annex.

WIFE MISLED AS TO HEALTH

Mrs. Joseph Sobel Freed by Decision in Case of New York Man Afflicted With Tuberculosis

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A matrimonial contract wherein the husband afflicted with tuberculosis misled his wife into believing that he was in good health may be annulled, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the supreme court in the case of Sarah Sobel of this city against her husband, Joseph Sobel, temporarily a resident of Denver.

Mrs. Sobel testified that before marrying Sobel he told her he was in good health. A few days after marriage, she asserted, her husband confessed to her that he had to have the attention of a physician. She immediately left him and then brought suit to have the marriage annulled.

STILL ALARM OF FIRE
A still alarm at 6:02 o'clock last evening summoned Engine 1 to a chimney fire at 34 Iowa street. Slight damage.

Miner's, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

STOP THE CHILD'S COLDS
THIRY OFTEN RESULT SERIOUSLY
Colds, croup and whooping cough are children's ailments which need immediate attention. The after-effects are often most serious. Don't take the risk. Buy a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cures the cold, soothes the cough, allays the inflammation, kills the germs and allows nature to do her healing work. See at your druggist. Buy a bottle today.

Bright, Sears & Co.
WYMAN'S EXCHANGE
Bankers and Brokers

SECOND FLOOR

ALL ROUND STAR

Eddie Mahan of Harvard College is Training all the Time

Eddie Mahan, captain of Harvard's 1915 football team, is enjoying an unbridled diet in these few days between the close of the gridiron season and the opening of the indoor track season. During the whole college year while Mahan is at Harvard he has less than a month when he does not live on a restricted bill of fare, for the remainder of the time he is on training table, with only muscle building food stuffs to consume. That is the lot that falls on all-round athlete.

Therefore within the next few weeks Mahan must get all the pie, cake and coffee that he wants in his system, for before Merry Christmas comes he will again be casting aside harmful foods and living on eggs, chicken, milk and oranges.

Captain Mahan is the greatest all-star performer who has been at Harvard in many a decade. He plays football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, polo, and everything else that comes along. He is a member of the Harvard varsity relay team. Early in the spring when the February winds are still biting, he goes into the baseball cage to get in shape for pitching on the varsity baseball team. And later, when the out-of-door track season comes, he spends his time by training for the 100 yard dash.

Let's go through these training stunts he has nothing more to do except to keep up in his college courses, which he does very successfully.

During the various athletic seasons at Harvard, Mahan is on the training table, for Harvard supervises the menu of her athletes very carefully, and only food that will build them up is given. Therefore training tables set at the Varsity club in Cambridge, whether go the athletes three times a day for their meals.

In the morning it is eggs, cereals, grapefruit and milk for breakfast. At noon they get a rather light lunch, and in the evening chicken, roast beef and potatoes, along with fruit and nuts. The care of athletes does not end with the supervision of food-stuffs, however, for the men who represent the university on the athletic teams must also get to bed each evening at reasonable hours. Thus they have no time to waste, for besides taking a regular training for what is known as the "all-around" athlete, they must also keep up in their college work.

With Capt. Mahan college life is little more than a round of training table meals and short but busy evenings. He went on the football training table before college opened, in September, for the athletes were called to Cambridge early to prepare for the opening of the season. He broke training temporarily at the Taft hotel when a banquet was served after the Yale game.

In a few weeks the members of the long and short distance relay teams will go into training for their winter schedule of indoor races, and Mahan will be among them. He will observe all the rules of strict dieting until the end of the indoor season, in February, and then along will come the beginning of practice for the battery candidates of the varsity ball team, allowing Mahan no intermission. The only change he will get will be to shift from the relay team's training table at the end of the season to the baseball table.

From February until April Mahan will keep at his baseball work, getting his pitching arm in shape, for he was the mainstay of the baseball team last season. And finally, when the outdoor track season goes out for practice he will start training to try out in the sprints with a view to competing in the dash events of the Harvard track team.

The baseball season will not end until the final week of college because of the Yale series which the Crimson must play for the commencement crowds at New Haven and Cambridge; so Mahan will be in training until the end of the college year.

GOELET CHARGES LARCENY

New York Detectives Allege Marked Bills Were Found in Possession of Robert E. Moore

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Robert E. Moore, masseur, who was arrested Sunday on a charge of grand larceny made by Robert W. Goelet of 315 5th avenue, was held in the Yorkville court yesterday in \$500 bail for examination. Moore was charged with the theft of \$50 in marked bills from Goelet's pocket, will be pressed by Goelet to the pleading of Moore's wife.

More than \$3000 has been stolen from my home in the last three months," the millionaire said, "I don't intend to let a matter like that drop. I'm sorry for you, Mr. Moore, but when money can be stolen right under my eyes, almost, I think it's high time something was done."

A high spirited horse, belonging to Frederick H. B. Foster, stable hand, and driven by Percy Robinson, also of the down river city, dashed through Bridge street at a rapid rate yesterday but was soon brought under control but not until several parties had been badly frightened.

SUM OF MONEY IN ENVELOPE, lost in office of Lowell Kid Glove Co., enclosed in blue envelope marked Ray State. Name indistinct on envelope. Please return to 123 East Main street. Finder please return to 123 East Main street.

SMALL BLACK PURSE WITH small sum of money and rosary beads lost on Monday evening between 42 Arlington and North common. Reward at 42 Arlington St. J. J. Scanlon.

LADY'S PURSE WITH small sum of money and rosary beads lost on Monday evening between 42 Arlington and North common. Reward at 42 Arlington St. J. J. Scanlon.

SUM OF MONEY LOST IN VICINITY of Metropolitan Bank, Kilk street. Reward if returned to 235 Alena St. J. P. Tremblay or to Singer Sewing Machine Co. office.

BRACELET LOST ON CHRISTIAN Hill car, Kilk street, or in vicinity of Metropolitan Bank, Kilk street. Reward at 235 Alena St. J. P. Tremblay or to Singer Sewing Machine Co. office.

BAG FOUND CONTAINING several parcels on Nov. 25th. Owner kindly mail description of contents. Address 535 Sun Office.

SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN KENNELLY & Co. store, 25 Gorham St. Owner can be reached by proving property and paying for adv.

from my home in the last three months," the millionaire said, "I don't intend to let a matter like that drop. I'm sorry for you, Mr. Moore, but when money can be stolen right under my eyes, almost, I think it's high time something was done."

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LEGAL NOTICES

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE, BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4, 1914. Public hearing will be held at Chamber of Commerce, Rooms 820-831, Boston State Building, Lawrence, Mass., at 10.30 a. m., December 14, 1914, on approval of plans for proposed central bridge across Merrimack river, at Lawrence, Mass. C. CRAIGHILL, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

INFORMATION WANTED
George H. Jackson, Fred W. Sanborn, Arthur L. Moulton, who were living in Boston or vicinity in 1913, and witnessed the will of Fred Kelsey of Nahua, N. H. Write to John C. Ford, Administrator, Manchester, N. H.

FOR SALE
BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY REFRIGERATOR in fine condition; must sacrifice for cash. \$395. Moody st.

PAIR OF WORK HORSES FOR sale, wt. 2400, young, sound, pair \$500; choice 1450; one 6-year-old, weight 1600; \$350; one cheap horse, \$200; one family, safe, carriage and harness, all \$65. Mrs. Morse, on Marlboro st., North Woburn, near old car barn.

APPLIES FOR SALE—NO. 1 BALDWIN, \$140. No. 2 Baldwin \$110. Delivered. Send card or telephone. G. Duffy, 25 Second ave. Tel. 4563-3.

WELL ESTABLISHED AND GOOD paying business for sale; will sell either whole or half interest; anybody with four or five hundred dollars cash should investigate this. Address A. G. Sun Office.

ALL SIZES OF COAL, COKE and wood for sale by W. T. Griffin. Hard coal, spruce, cedars, mill kindlings for fire or for use in boiler. Collect car shop employees. Please call on W. T. Griffin, 139 Appleton st. Phone 663.

STOVE LININGS, GRATES, WATER, fronts, centers, and many other parts for all kinds of stoves, carried in stock. The only place in Lowell. Bring size and name of stove, or telephone 4170. Quinn Furniture Co., 140 Gorham st.

SPECIALTIES FOR WOMEN
MARABOU BOAS, MUFFS and capes repaired and made to look like new; also, ostrich, white marabou feathers. Write or call, David Banash, 422 Summer st., Boston.

WE WILL MAIL YOU IF FULL sets of old false teeth, any condition, partial sets in proportion; send by mail. Eaton Laboratory, Dorchester, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND
POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SUM OF money and three post office receipts, either on Middlesex st., or in Boston or Cambridgeport last Saturday. Finder return to 123 East Main street. Reward.

PAIR OF LONG WHITE KID GLOVES lost in office of Lowell Kid Glove Co., enclosed in blue envelope marked Ray State. Name indistinct on envelope. Please return to 123 East Main street. Finder please return to 123 East Main street.

REBY SCARF PIN SET WITH FOUR small diamonds lost between cor. Lawrence and So. Whipple sts. and the Lowell Kid Glove Co. office. Finder please return to 123 East Main street. Reward.

SUM OF MONEY IN ENVELOPE, lost on Concord st., between Sherman and Pond sts. Reward at 212 Concord st.

SMALL BLACK PURSE WITH small sum of money and rosary beads lost on Monday evening between 42 Arlington and North common. Reward at 42 Arlington St. J. J. Scanlon.

LADY'S PURSE WITH small sum of money and rosary beads lost on Monday evening between 42 Arlington and North common. Reward at 42 Arlington St. J. J. Scanlon.

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TO LET

1-BED ROOM TENEMENT FURNISHED for light housekeeping, at 15 L. St., Tel. 2230 per week. Inquire G. W. Lawrence, 19 Sunborn st.

ROOMS TO LET, BATH, STEAM, separate toilet on each floor; 12 per week; 19 Watson ave., near depot. Apply C. Harry Chapp, 501 Middlesex st.

NEW MODERN COTTAGE IN DRACUT, Mass., to let, also clean, bright tenement, both with small family. Dr. Wesley Sawyer.

FIVE-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET, DOWN stairs, bath, hot water, gas, etc., Tel. 2271-31. 467 School st.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS to let, steam heated, in private family; also, small room, near depot. Tel. 2271-31, or call Pine st.

PLEASANT SUNKY ROOMS TO LET, steam heat, electric light, bath. Apply Webster st.

SIX-ROOM UPSTAIRS MODERN tenement, to let, on Gorham st., Tel. 2271-31. Inquire at 2271-31. Inquire at 2271-31.

FIVE ROOM FLAT TO LET, 17 Waugh st., steam heat, electric light, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 2271-31. Inquire at 2271-31.

THE OFFICES OCCUPIED FOR many years by Dr. Carroll, Tel. 2271-31. The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank building. Inquire at bank.

FOUR AND FIVE ROOM TENEMENT to let, rent reasonable. Apply Patrick Quinn, 21 Lincoln St. Market st.

EIGHT-ROOM FLAT TO LET WITH all modern conveniences; opposite F. H. Hill Car. Apply 499 High st., upper bell.

FOR RENT AT 990 MIDDLESEX ST., house of 8 rooms; stable if wanted; new furnace. Inquire 224 Market st.

STORE AT 95 APPLETON ST., 70 lot. Good shop window. Steam heat. Apply to E. T. Wilder, Teachers National Bank.

SEVEN ROOM TENEMENT TO LET, with old water, pantry and bath. Tel. 2271-31. Call at 173 Market st.

TWO GOOD OFFICES IN THE HARRINGTON building, 52 Central st. to let at a very low rental. If desired will be rented for rooming purposes. Apply at 52 Central st., Building Manager, 901 Sun.

A LARGE OFFICE, 34 BY 14 FEET on the second floor of the Harrington building, 52 Central st., good light and ventilation, for rent. Will be paraffined off to suit a desirable tenant and will be rented or leased at a very reasonable rent. Apply to D. J. Harrington, Building Manager, 901 Sun.

ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER shop or business office, to let, on second floor of the Harrington building, 52 Central st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. Separate room \$1 per month for regular 2 two-hour load. Pianos 50c. The dryest and cleanest place for storage in Lowell. Telephone connection. O. F. Prentiss, 350 Bridge st.

TO LET,
3 rooms, 37 Fourth st., \$15.00
2 rooms, 655 School st., \$15.00
1 room, 501 Lawrence st., \$10.00
1 room, 13 Second st., \$10.00
Keys on premises.

INQUIRE
MAHONEY, 77 Beach St.

SPECIAL NOTICES
VIOLIN—IRISH AND AMERICAN dance music for parties. Write E. B. Sun Office.

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1914

PRICE ONE CENT

EVERYBODY SLIDING ON SLIPPERY STREETS

Storm of Last Night Left Streets Coated With Ice—Mill Hands Had Hard Time Getting to Work

The one who got to his or her place of business this morning without sprawling on the icy sidewalk, was lucky. The writer, on his way down town, described some figures on the glassy surface that would turn a fancy skater green with envy. The street cars were well patronized because a great many Lowell men and women deemed it advisable to adopt the "safety first" slogan.

But, 'tis an ill wind that blows no good. The hail that started in about one o'clock this morning and later turned to rain that froze on street and sidewalk made business good for the blacksmiths. The writer passed three blacksmith shops and all of them were filled with horses, front and side streets were lined with them and disappointed owners were leading their horses away because they did not want to wait until the afternoon to have them shod.

At eight o'clock this morning somebody telephoned to The Sun office from the city yard to ask if anything had been heard of a stray horse. The horse, it seems, left his stall and went to that effect, and went to parts unknown. He probably went out to have his toenails sharpened and got lost in the shuffle.

Horses on their way to the blacksmith shops had a hard time to keep their feet and quite a number of tumblers were witnessed. One man came down Thornlike hill with a pair of horses and the horses slid from the bottom of the hill with the man holding on to the halter ropes and sliding, too. A poor old lady who wanted to get over the hill gave it up for a bad job after several attempts, and a kind-hearted caddy, noting her discomfort, drove his carriage over from the depot and took her to the crest of the hill. He had had his horse sharpened early in the morning.

Ballot Boxes Sliding

The ballot boxes were taken away from the basement at city hall at about 5:30 o'clock this morning, on carly enough to reach the polling booths before six o'clock. Each of the boxes was accompanied by two or three men, including a police officer, and there were some funny incidents connected with the delivery of the boxes. In one instance the men had to take the box up a flight of stairs, and as they slipped and sprawl from start to finish and just as they were about to reach the top of the hill a few feet slipped and down the hill went the box, policeman and all. If any erasures appear in that

particular precinct they will probably be blamed on the ice.

Worst Walking in Years

A weaver who has been employed in the carpet mills for a great many years said to the writer: "I have traveled these streets a great many times and in all kinds of weather, but I never saw them as dangerous as they are this morning. They have taken a good many falls out of me and there's no way of getting back at 'em." Mill workers and others will remember today for some time to come, for it's a safe bet that a small percentage of them reached their looms, counters or desks without assuming an undignified position in the street. One young man stepped out of a car in Merrimack square and came very near meeting with serious injury. No sooner had he stepped from the car than his feet went from under him and he fell backwards, his head striking the car steps. He saved himself considerably with his hands and but for the fact that he had them under him the blow on the head would undoubtedly have rendered him unconscious. His head was cut, but not very badly.

Cars Were Delayed

The early morning street cars were delayed, but at 10 o'clock it was reported that they were running on time. The telephone and telegraph wires were covered with ice, but there was not enough of it to do much damage and only minor troubles were reported. Clocks in any way exposed to the storm were stopped and few, if any, of the street clocks succeeded in ticking out the seconds. The rain, hail and sleet was too much for them.

The Sand Men

It was quite impossible for the street department to sand all the sidewalks of the city but a goodly number were covered with the force at command by Commissioner Morse. Never was sand more necessary or more appreciated by the people who had to use the sidewalks. Only the principal thoroughfares were attended to in the early morning, but later the city was pretty well attended to by the sand men.

Fell on Slippery Street

Joseph Gentle of Auburn street, employed at the Davis library stable at 338 Middlesex street, slipped on the ice in the rear of the stable about 7 o'clock this morning and fell to the ground, sustaining two broken ribs when he struck against a stone. He was removed in the ambulance to the Lowell hospital where his injuries were treated.

THE MAN IN THE MOON

Also Other Pleasing Features Will Entertain The Sun Readers on Wednesday

That far-seeing individual known as "The Man in the Moon" will have an entertaining article for "The Sun" readers tomorrow. He begins by relating a very pathetic incident which he witnessed. It will cause some wholesome thinking. He also discusses the Pawtucketville affair of recent date in which a pistol figured. This article will be of interest to everyone.

Most everyone is puzzled by some questions of etiquette. Perhaps your question will be answered in the article "Every Day Etiquette" which will appear in tomorrow's Sun with a lot of helpful information.

Virginia Vales' "Sleepytime Tales" please all the children. Tomorrow the story is "Alice." It will make a pleasant reading lesson for your little boy or girl.

A very timely question, namely that of choosing furs, is discussed by "The French Maid" in her article which will appear in tomorrow's Sun. Whether or not the reader is contemplating the purchase of these articles of comfort, this discussion will be of interest.

How you may curl or wave your hair without the use of the injurious heated iron, will be described in "The Rabbit's Foot" tomorrow.

Carnival night, Associate, Thurs. eve.

FURS

REPAIRED
REMODELLED
REDYED
AT REASONABLE PRICES

WEINER'S FUR STORE

228 Merrimack St., Lowell
Lawrence Haverhill

Get It From Your Grocer
Qts. 45c Pts. 25c
HOME MADE

FURNITURE SALE AT KEYES' COMMISSION ROOMS.

OLD B. & M. DEPOT, THURSDAY AFTER-
NOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Goods consist in part of a very nice wardrobe, six parlor stoves, five ranges, oak chiffonier, dresser, two oak bureaus, six dining chairs, genuine mahogany leather seats, mahogany dresser, chiffonier, ten art squares \$312, velvet and axminster, one new No. 7 Crescent range, parlor mirror, six brass beds, with National springs, five white iron beds, 15 small rugs, 150 yards of Ingrain carpet, two oak dining tables, two hall chairs, two hair and one silk floor mattress, new and perfect, upright piano, one square piano, six oak dining chairs, leather seats, 25 comforters, slightly damaged; lot of doors, windows, 50 drawn in various sizes, catenets, bunches, 2 vases, 2 jacks, shingling brackets, a carpenter's tool chest and a lot of tools. You will find it to your advantage to call and examine the goods and get the numbers of the articles you are interested in. Goods now on exhibition. Open evenings.

YOU ALWAYS

Get the Best Coal From
HORNE COAL COMPANY
9 CENTRAL ST. PHONE 264

BRIDGE TESTIFIES AGAINST DUDLEY

Sweetheart of Dead Girl Scores Physician—Testifies That Doctor Said He Would "Dance 50 Years" if the Case Ended Successfully

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 8.—"If this thing comes out a success, I'll dance for the next 50 years."

Ambrose Bridge, farmhand-sweetheart of Mildred Sullivan, unexpectedly called to the witness stand yesterday afternoon before the trial of Dr. Lionel E. Dudley was 24 hours old, startled the courtroom by declaring that the above words had been used by the physician the day after that on which it is claimed the girl died.

The testimony followed a lengthy examination of Dr. F. H. Jackson of Houlton, medical examiner for southern Aroostook county, all of which was sensational in the extreme, and did more even than the county attorney's opening to show along what lines the state and the defense probably will work.

Girl's Father Testifies

Bridge's testimony was entirely unexpected. He, the sweetheart of the dead girl, followed almost directly on the heels of George Sullivan, her father. Though the latter was on the stand but a moment—long enough to swear that he had identified his daughter's body—the sorrow in his tones and his early appearance in the trial had its effect.

Both state and defense appeared at the close of the session last night to be satisfied with the testimony offered by Dr. Jackson. The prosecution drew from him the positive declaration that the operation resulting in Mildred Sullivan's death, in his opinion, had been performed by a physician.

Bridge's Voice Low

Bridge took the stand shortly after 4 o'clock. Never once did he glance directly at Dr. Dudley, but seemed to be so interested in the operations of the court stenographer that he was slow at times in answering. Repeatedly he had to be cautioned to speak louder.

Bridge had answered the preliminary questions about his age, occupation and residence, and his acquaintance with Mildred Sullivan, when he was suddenly asked whether he was responsible for her condition.

The court room in a second became as quiet as death, everyone of the scores of spectators hanging on his next words, which were to show whether or not the mysterious "man of wealth" reputed to figure in the case would be named or not.

"I suppose so," said Bridge, after a long silence.

Claims of the State

The state had claimed in its opening that it would prove that Dr. Dudley, operating at the instigation of Bridge and having disposed of the girl's body when he bungled, had attempted to conceal the matter by denying at first that he knew her, when Bridge tried to find out where she had gone, and then came to Boston on a pretended hunt for her, in reality eluding the young farmer for days.

After Bridge had given testimony to, he and the state's contention that Mildred Sullivan was in good health the night before the operation, County Atty. Archibald led directly up to the events following the night of her death.

He had had to leave Presque Isle where he had taken Mildred, he said, and returned on Friday, expecting to find her at the home of Mrs. Augustus Southard, where he had engaged rooms and where it is claimed she was operated on.

He found she had been removed in a hack, and by successive steps traced her to the residence of Alice Pelletier, where he failed to find either Mildred or Miss Pelletier he went to Dr. Dudley, he said.

"What conversation did you have with Dr. Dudley at his office?" he was asked.

"I asked him what he could tell me about Miss Sullivan and Miss Michael," he replied. "He told me first that he didn't know anything about the girls. I kind of laughed

and said, you must know something about it."

Girls Gone to Boston

"Then he said, 'All I can tell you about the two girls is that they have done something for themselves and then came to my office. I've done all I can for them, and they went to Boston.'"

"I asked him if the girls had money enough to go to Boston and he said he did not know. He asked me if I would like to send them any, and I said I would if it would help them out any."

He said, "If you care to take my word, young man, give me the money and I will see that they get it all right, and if you want any information about Miss Sullivan, why I can't let you know."

"I asked him why he could not tell where the girls were and he said he simply could not just then. I told him I was going to Houlton on that noon train and that her people thought I knew where she was and I asked him if that was all I could tell them."

"He said, 'Yes, that is the only thing to tell them, that the girls went to Boston, and that the only thing to do was to keep the thing quiet and they will show up in a matter of two or three days.'"

"Did he say when they went to Boston?"

"He said they went to Boston Friday night, the night before." (The date of the girl's death and burial.)

"What did you do then?"

"I got up to go out of the office and he raised his hands and said, 'If this thing comes out a success I will dance for the next 50 years,' and I went out at that."

Bridge Feared Arrest

Bridge went on to testify about bridging conversations that he had with Dudley, both in Houlton and in Presque Isle. He became increasingly insistent to know where Mildred was, because he had been told that he might very likely be arrested in connection with her disappearance.

Dr. Dudley's answers, he said, were mainly repetitions of statements that he could not say where the girl had gone. He finally became so persistent that a trip to Boston was suggested.

This trip was postponed for a few days to give the doctor a chance to raise the necessary money, and it was arranged that Bridge, with his chum, George Davis, should go to Massachusetts and rely upon getting in touch with the physician by the medium of a postal to the general delivery.

He and Davis, Bridge testified, put up at 232 Columbus avenue, and stayed in their room all of the time that they were not at the postoffice waiting for a letter from the physician that never came.

The state put in its exhibits two postals from Bridge to Dr. Dudley, which never were claimed by the doctor at the postoffice in support of the contention that he tried to avoid rather than meet Bridge and help him in the search for Mildred.

County Atty. Archibald concluded his direct examination of Bridge shortly after 5 o'clock. Judge Haley adjourned court at once rather than take time to hear a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Shaw would drag the session into the evening.

History of the Case

Miss Mildred L. Sullivan, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sullivan of Houlton and known as the "prettiest girl in Aroostook county," disappeared Sept. 4, of the present year from Presque Isle, where she attended the annual fair.

County Attorney Bernard Archibald of Aroostook was called into the case and Sept. 21 he instituted a search extending all over New England in an effort to solve the mystery which at that time had completely baffled efforts of friends and relatives of the missing girl.

Miss Sullivan's parents had expected her to return to her home in Houlton on Saturday of the "fair week," but she failed to put in her appearance and on Sunday, Sept. 5, her mother received the following telegram: "Nothing had been known of Mildred's intention to visit Boston and her mother was completely mystified."

Ambrose Bridge, a young man who arrived in Houlton during the strike on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad and who lived in Portland at one time boarded at the Sullivan house and was known as Mildred's sweetheart. Upon receipt of the mysterious message from Boston the Sullivan family gave Bridge \$30 and asked him to visit the Massachusetts city and endeavor to find some trace of Mildred. He returned to Houlton some days later and reported that his search had been unsuccessful.

Later developments convinced the Aroostook county officials that Mildred Sullivan did not stop at the home of relatives while she was in Presque

Isle and it was learned that she secured rooms at the home of a Mrs. Southard with Kate O. Michael, of Wallisburg. Shortly after arriving at the Southard home Miss Sullivan was taken ill and it is alleged that she was taken to the home of the Pelletier family who lived a short distance outside of Presque Isle village. From the Pelletier home all trace of the girl was lost although there were all sorts of rumors that she had been seen on the beach bound for Boston; that she had been seen on a boat sailing from Rockland; or that she had been seen in several New England states. However, the general opinion prevailed in Aroostook county that Mildred Sullivan was dead.

Shortly after Miss Sullivan's disappearance, Dr. Lionel E. Dudley left Presque Isle. Late in September he was located in Boston and arrested on the charge of performing an illegal operation, while Kate O. Michael, Alice Pelletier and Elta Pelletier were arrested in Boston at the same time, and the four were brought back to Houlton, charged as accessories. Dr. Dudley was later discharged while the others were released on bail.

The authorities were handicapped for weeks in their efforts to locate the missing girl or to get some definite clue whereby they might be able to find her body. Considerable weight to the general belief that the girl was dead and that her body had been buried in the vicinity of Presque Isle was given following Dr. Dudley's return from Boston, as a story of a night ride by the physician was unearthed. Color was given this story by the finding of a number of long hairs, said to resemble in appearance those of the Sullivan girl, caught in the frame-work of the car alleged to have been owned by Dr. Dudley. The automobile, too, was in a condition that indicated a run over rough roads without lamps.

Find Body in Woodland Grave

The two months' search for Mildred Sullivan through three states and the Province of New Brunswick was rewarded Sunday, Nov. 8, when the body of the girl was found, and only in a night robe, in a crude wooden grave in which it had been hastily buried a few hours after her death on the night of Sept. 4, subsequent to the heart operation. The body was lying face down with the left arm folded across the breast and her half tumbled about her head. With the finding of the body in the woodland grave just outside of the town of Presque Isle, the officials turned their efforts towards the building of a case on which the persons held responsible might be indicted and convicted.

Dr. Dudley had been arrested the day before the body of Mildred Sullivan was found and was charged with the murder of the young girls. When Dr. Dudley was arrested on the charge of murder Saturday, Nov. 7, the officials refused to give out any details regarding future developments, but the next day a searching party found Mildred's body.

It is claimed that the finding of the body was made possible because of an alleged confession on the part of Kate O. Michael, the Wallisburg nurse who it is claimed was with Mildred Sullivan during the "fate time" at Presque Isle. The Aroostook county officials claim that Miss Michael was induced to tell the whole story of the crime and to tell the officers that the body would be found on the wood road leading from Presque Isle to Fort Fairfield. The officials have claimed that Miss Michael admitted that Mildred Sullivan died at the Pelletier house outside of Presque Isle Friday night, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, and an hour later the body had been taken to the lonely spot on the side of the wood road in Dr. Lionel Dudley's automobile by Dr. Dudley, Kate Michael, Alice Pelletier and her brother, Percy Pelletier.

Grand Jury Reports

The Aroostook county grand jury reported two indictments with murder and abortion against Dr. Lionel E. Dudley, Kate O. Michael was charged with murder and abortion, Alice Pelletier was charged with murder and abortion and Ambrose Bridge, Mildred Sullivan's sweetheart, was charged with being an accessory before the fact of murder. No bill was reported against Percy Pelletier. However, the young man has been held as a witness for the state.

It had been intended to report a secret indictment against Ambrose Bridge, but through a clerical error it was made public the day the other indictments were given to the newspapers and Bridge was arrested the following morning.

Motions for a change of venue that Dr. Dudley and Miss Alice Pelletier might be held in another county were denied by Associate Justice George F. Haley. Dr. Dudley is the first of the respondents to face trial. Miss Alice Pelletier and Miss Kate O. Michael, both of whom are indicted on the same charges as were Mildred Sullivan, will await the outcome of his trial. The prosecution counts upon Miss Michael, who according to the officials, made a con-

fession to furnish the principal evidence for the state.

Associate Justice George F. Haley will preside during the trials of the three respondents in the Sullivan murder case, while Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw are counsel for Dr. G. H. Haley is counsel for Kate O. Michael and the state will be represented by Attorney Scott Wilson and County Attorney Bernard Archibald of Houlton.

Justice Haley presided at the famous trial of the Rev. Charles A. Enckins, Mrs. Annie Jacobson and Edgar Jacobson, who were charged with murdering August Jacobson, a New Sweden farmer. Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw were counsel for the defense in that trial held at Houlton two years ago this month.

The Sullivan case has been the most sensational in the history of Aroostook county, and only a few days ago connected with the defense team in the consultation room at the county jail. They said the room had been assigned them by order of the court who assured them that their request for a place where they would be free from all annoyance would be fulfilled. They had been in consultation more than two hours, they declared, when the instant was discovered.

Dr. Dudley has asserted his innocence of the crime many times since he was first placed under arrest, while his counsel have several times asked that the public withhold judgment until the trial is over.

Dr. Dudley Colby Graduate
Dr. Dudley is only 35 years of age and is a graduate of Colby college in the class of 1903. He is graduated from the Columbia Medical school in 1908, and for a time was a practicing physician in Mapleton, Me. Later he went to Presque Isle, where he was located at the time of the Sullivan girl's disappearance last September. Dr. Dudley was born in Castle Hill, Me., Dec. 3, 1877, and while a student at Colby college he was prominent in athletics.

Best printing; Tobin's Asso. bldg.
Miner's orch., Associate, Thurs. eve.

34 PERISH IN FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER

Vedra, With Cargo of Gasolene, Grounded—Cargo Ignited and Only 2 of Crew of 36 Saved

BARROW, Via London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedra from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of gasolene went ashore near here this morning in a heavy gale. The cargo ignited and of the crew of thirty-six men on board the Vedra only two were saved and they were severely burned.

THE WAR CASUALTIES

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The German casualties in the last month of fighting amounted to about 100,000, estimates the Bourse Gazette, and says the percentage of loss is particularly high among the commanding and commissioned officers. Even colonels and occasionally generals, it is said, remained on the firing line until they were able to escape only by means of motor-cycles.

According to wounded German officers in the prison camp at Dnestrook, Russia, a number of Turkish officers are serving in the German army in Poland. It is said that they have been training in the German military schools and were drafted on account of the lack of competent officers. Two Turkish officers were sent from Constantinople to Berlin on a mission in connection with the shipment of war supplies, are said to have been pressed into service in Poland.

BRITISH OFFICERS' CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 213,111—DIANS SUFFER

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(Correspondence)—A list of officers' casualties for the week ending Nov. 23 shows particularly heavy losses among British officers for these seven days. The total is 335, which comprises 106 killed, 235 wounded and 51 missing.

Added to the previous totals this latest list shows that all told up to date Great Britain has lost in the war 337 officers killed, 177 wounded, 542 missing, and a total officers' casualty list of 3213.

In the seven days ended today 11 regiments at the front had 10 or more officers reported as killed, wounded or missing.

These organizations are the Grenadier Guards, with five killed and five wounded; the Royal Field Artillery, with three killed, 13 wounded and one missing; the Royal Fusiliers, three killed, four wounded and one missing; the Royal Engineers, seven killed, nine wounded and one missing; the Bedfordshire, two killed and eight wounded; the King's Royal Rifle Corps, four killed, five wounded and three missing; the Staff-fordshire, one killed, 10 wounded and three missing; the West Surrey regiment, three killed, six wounded and three missing; the Worcester regiment, three killed, seven wounded and one missing; and the East Riding regiment, with one killed, eight wounded and one missing.

The Indian contingent in these seven days had 11 officers killed, 31 wounded and 10 were reported missing.

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN WAR

PARIS, Nov. 26 (by mail).—The French war office does not issue lists of losses in the war. A correspondent,

however, to furnish the principal evidence for the state.

Associate Justice George F. Haley will preside during the trials of the three respondents in the Sullivan murder case, while Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw are counsel for Dr. G. H. Haley is counsel for Kate O. Michael and the state will be represented by Attorney Scott Wilson and County Attorney Bernard Archibald of Houlton.

Justice Haley presided at the famous trial of the Rev. Charles A. Enckins, Mrs. Annie Jacobson and Edgar Jacobson, who were charged with murdering August Jacobson, a New Sweden farmer. Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw were counsel for the defense in that trial held at Houlton two years ago this month.

The Sullivan case has been the most sensational in the history of Aroostook county, and only a few days ago connected with the defense team in the consultation room at the county jail. They said the room had been assigned them by order of the court who assured them that their request for a place where they would be free from all annoyance would be fulfilled. They had been in consultation more than two hours, they declared, when the instant was discovered.

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by inquiry in various quarters, estimates that the French lost in dead up to Nov. 19 something under 100,000 men. The number of wounded and sick soldiers being cared for in French hospitals on Nov. 19 appears to have been about 400,000. The Swiss government's bureau for the exchange of prisoners of war has the names of 90,000 French prisoners in Germany. Taking these figures together, the total losses of the French army would be about 500,000 men.

The French military authorities, through their agents and spies, are well informed as to the situation of the German army. The French estimate the number of German killed in battle on this frontier as considerably exceeding 100,000 because the German tactics have been more continually on the offensive, with correspondingly heavier losses than the defense.

The French military administration does not share in the popular view that the German losses have been enormously in excess of those of the French. Neither is any credence given to the reports of bad provisioning of the German army and of soldiers famished and driven by overwork to exhaustion.

FEATURES OF LAST NIGHT'S EUROPEAN WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

ALLIES capture German trenches at many points, especially in Belgium. German counter attacks repulsed. Warships again bombard German positions on shore.

Austria-German troops force back Russians near Polukov. Contest for Western Poland not yet decided.

Heavy battles in progress in Western Galicia, according to Vienna. King Peter's subjects sever loss on Austrians in Serbia.

Turks announce Russian repulse east of Lake Van and capture of Russian post on Persian border.

Italy reinforces her garrison of Libya to meet "any aggression." Portugal sending more troops to West Africa to aid British there in war on Germans.

Bulgaria expects nothing will change her policy of neutrality until spring. Total French losses 500,000, including nearly 100,000 dead.

British have lost 3213 officers. England and France agree to a plan to facilitate cotton exports from United States.

Schwab agrees not to deliver submarines from Fore River to belligerents.

Germany is building 20 "bread-nought" Zeppelins for attack on London.

Boston relief committee will send \$100 tons of food and other supplies to Belgium within two weeks.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT THAT FRENCH CAPTURED CORPS OF GERMAN AVIATORS

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—An official of the general staff states that the report from Rome that the French near Ypres, Belgium, had captured a whole corps of German aviators is absolutely unfounded.

The Russian statement contained in the official communication of Nov. 23 that the German attack near Czestochowa had failed with heavy losses is declared to be untrue. On the contrary, it is said, the 17th Russian army corps, which was not in this attack, was defeated on Nov. 23 and suffered extremely heavy losses. The Russians, it is declared, left a great number of killed and wounded on the battlefield, and were obliged to retreat.

The situation in the western battlefield shows little change.

MAY HAVE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR PEOPLE, SAYS GEN. ERAL JOFFRE

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A despatch from northeastern France quotes Gen. Joffre as saying: "We shall have a Christmas present for our people if things go well."

Potomac, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.
If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Established March 1, 1877
PETER DAVEY
UNDERTAKER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Office 19 East Merrimack St.
Telephone, 79-W
Residence 83 Bartlett St.
Telephone 79-R

Unsettled, probably light rain or snow tonight; Wednesday unsettled.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1914

PRICE ONE CENT

GERMANS ANSWER CHALLENGE OF ALLIES ALONG THE YSER

COLORADO COAL MINERS' STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Order to Terminate the Industrial Conflict Which Had its Inception in April, 1911

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal miners' strike was today declared off. The order to terminate the industrial conflict which had its inception in the northern Colorado coal fields in April, 1911, and which for more than 11 months has involved virtually the entire coal mining industry

of Colorado, was contained in a declaration from the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, presented by Frank J. Hayes, vice-president to the union miners of Colorado in convention here today.

"We recognize no surrender and shall continue to propagate the principles of our humanitarian movement."

Continued on page four

VERY DULL ELECTION DAY

Few People at the Polls This Morning—The Slippery Streets Kept Many at Home

This is election day. The polls opened at 8 a. m. and will close at 4 p. m. The ballot is a very simple one and all of the returns ought to be in as early as 7 p. m. There are not as many counters at the various precincts as at the preliminary election, a fact that will probably make for greater speed as at the preliminary election counters, in some precincts, were falling over one another for want of space in which to work.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in transferring the ballot boxes from city hall to the different precincts. The men engaged to do the work did not anticipate the storm and did not prepare their horses for the conditions that existed when they woke up this morning. The streets were glare as glass, but few, if any, of the blacksmith shops were open and the transporters of ballot boxes had to go to it with wags whose shoes were smooth as the ice-covered streets. In some instances owners of sleds had to lead them in order to assist the horses in keeping their feet, and it was a pretty slow process.

Four of the Polls
As is customary with The Sun, one of its reporters made a tour of the various polling booths this morning and found things very quiet. The numerous advocates and vote seekers made themselves scarce all over the city, and the only ones to break the monotony were the police officers. Of course the candidates were on the job, but they arranged to visit every voting place in the city. The roads were very slippery and it was probably on this account that the voters were slow in getting

out. In some of the precincts the writer was informed that the vote was extraordinarily light and a difference of a hundred votes and over was noticed in many places. There was a rush at noon, however, that made up for the dullness in the morning.

Someone made the remark this morning that this was democratic weather, but as a matter of fact the vote was bigger in the republican

Continued on page four.

M. T. I. Carnival, Asso., Thurs. eve.
SEVERE EARTHQUAKE
LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8.—The small mountain town of Coracora in the department of Ayacucho, about 300 miles southeast of Lima, was shaken by a severe earthquake on Sunday. There were several casualties and the town is in ruins.

FARRELL & CONATON
PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND WATER FITTERS
243 Dulton Street Tel. 1518

Good Things Galore

Our store is brimming full of good things for Xmas.

And each of them performs some welcome service for the home.

For instance, there is the electric grill.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.
50 Central Street

FIERCE FIGHTING RESUMED

Berlin Looking Toward Possible Investment of Warsaw as Result of the Capture of Lodz—Berlin Claims Capture of 100,000 Russians at Lodz

The German armies have answered the challenge of the allies who recently assumed the offensive by undertaking a sharp counter attack. In Belgium along the Yser canal and in the region of Ypres the Germans have become more active. Today's official French statement says that these attacks were answered with success.

The announcement from the Paris and Berlin war offices that in sharp contrast to the outcome of the struggle now progressing with renewed fervor. The French communication states that the allies have gained further ground in the Argonne. This is denied daily at Berlin, where it was said that there have been no French attacks for some time past. To the contrary, it is said, that the Germans continue to gain steadily. It is also said that a French attack near Nancy was repulsed and that the Germans

have made an advance north of Arras. The Berlin war office says that the German forces in the east are pursuing the retreating Russians, east and south of Lodz, capture of which by the Germans was reported recently at Berlin.

An official statement, while not admitting the fall of Lodz, says its defense is no longer a matter of prime importance and adds that owing to recent developments it will be necessary to form the Russian forces in that vicinity on new lines.

Official advices from Berlin today confirm the statement that the allies have assumed the offensive in France and Belgium, but do not indicate that the movement has grown to formidable proportions. The attacks, it is said, have been few in number, and have been defeated. Private despatches from Holland are to the effect that fierce fighting is in progress along the

Yser canal. These reports are in partial agreement with the latest official French communications, which, however, tend to show that the federal movement of the allies is being attempted at points all along the line.

Berlin already is looking toward the possible investment of Warsaw as a result of the capture of Lodz, Russian Poland. It was said officially at the German capital today that news of a decisive result in the campaign against the Russians may be expected at any time and that the latest reports from the military headquarters lead to the belief that the operations thus far have been successful.

It is reported unofficially in Berlin that 100,000 Russians were captured at Lodz.

In the Balkans Austria's armies apparently have met with checks in their

Continued on page four

VOTER FACES DEATH IN POLLING BOOTH

Man Relegated to Cemetery Bobs up Serenely in Ward Eight—Items of Interest From City Hall

Newell F. Putnam, candidate for alderman, called at the city clerk's office this morning in company with two men. "Mr. McCarthy," said Mr. Putnam, addressing the assistant city clerk, "here's a man who went to precinct 1 of ward 8 to vote this morning

and he was told that he was supposed to be dead. His name had been crossed off the list and his remains evidently had been consigned to the voters' cemetery."

The assistant city clerk looked at the man over carefully and allowed that he was about the liveliest dead man he had seen.

Continued on page four

BAD COASTING ACCIDENT

Fireman and Two Boys Ran Into Rapidly Moving Car—Narrow Escape From Death

A very serious coasting accident in which John Ismond, a fireman, Alvah Johnson, a boy residing in Third street and another boy named McCaffrey, had a narrow escape from death, occurred on Bridge street at about one o'clock this afternoon.

The party came down Fourth street on a double-runner at a high rate of speed enjoying their first coast of the season, but with reckless disregard of the danger on reaching Bridge street, where they crashed into a Boston car and barely escaped being run over.

Mr. Ismond, who is connected with the Fourth street street car, was thrown against the front steps of the car and was very badly cut about the head, sustaining a deep wound in the face and one in the scalp, while he was also seriously injured about the legs.

The Johnson boy was thrown over the car and striking the dashboard of the car and falling down upon the fender as the car came to a standstill. The McCaffrey boy was thrown back on the street and landed on his head.

The car and was smashed to pieces. Mr. Ismond and the two boys were taken into Webster's drug store where they were attended by Dr. Pulsifer and Dr. Tighe, the city physician.

Mr. Ismond did not become unconscious, but he was so badly injured that he had to be carried to the firehouse after the doctors had taken eight stitches in the wounds about his head. The Johnson boy was unconscious and the doctors had to work over him for considerable time before he was revived. On recovering consciousness, however, he seemed not to be very seriously injured, although he suffered several bad bruises about the head and body. The other boy was more frightened than hurt, although he will probably feel the effects of his experience tomorrow.

Those who saw the accident were astonished that some of the coasters were not killed on account of the speed with which they ran into the rapidly moving car. No blame could be attached to the motorman who brought his car to a standstill as quickly as possible on seeing the accident, heading towards the car at the foot of the hill.

DRANK ALCOHOL

A. L. Moir, Former Letter Carrier, May Die as Result

Alexander L. Moir, formerly a letter carrier at the local post office, is on the dangerous list at St. John's hospital as a result of taking a large quantity of denatured alcohol at his home, 153 Eleventh street, this noon. Physicians at the hospital state that Mr. Moir's recovery is very doubtful.

Several weeks ago Alexander Moir was arrested by federal officers charged with abstracting letters from the local post office. He, together with his counsel, Messrs. Leggat and Corbett, appeared at hearings in the U. S. federal court when a plea of not guilty was entered. The case was to come up this afternoon and Mr. Moir was to meet counsel and take the 2:30 p. m. train for Boston.

The former letter carrier had been acting strangely some time, it is said, but this morning while the members of his family were busy about the house he went to the basement and was found a short time afterward suffering from the effects of the alcohol.

Dr. M. A. Tighe was summoned and realizing the seriousness of the man's condition ordered him removed to St. John's hospital immediately where everything possible was done to save his life. The man, it is believed, was mentally unbalanced.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Such changes as occurred at the opening of today's stock market were again limited to mere fractions. Atchafalpa Convertibles of 1917, Rock Island Debentures, and Chesapeake & Ohio Convertible 4-1/2's rose perceptibly, while Southern Railway's declined. Otherwise prices were stationary.

THE ELECTION EXTRA
Read The Sun election extra this evening for complete returns from the polls and the vote for all the candidates elected and defeated. Don't miss the extra.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON
A telephone alarm was sent in late this afternoon from 531 Rogers street and the protector as well as engine 4 was sent to the scene. The fire was soon extinguished.

FALL RIVER ELECTION
FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Returns from the first few precincts indicate the reelection of Mayor Kay over Henry B. Herlick, democrat. Kay's plurality may exceed 1500.

Miner's orch., Associate, Thurs. eve.
If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

For 66 Years
City Institution for Savings
Never paid less than
4%
Interest Begins Jan. 9
WARREN STREET
HARD STREET
CENTRAL STREET

PRES. WILSON READS STRONG MESSAGE

Answers Those Who Contend United States is Unprepared for National Defense—"We Have Not Been Negligent," He Says—Great Navy Needed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in his annual address to congress today, gave his answer to those who contend the United States is unprepared for national defense.

"Let there be no misconception," he said. "The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done."

Galleries packed to the doors and senators and representatives upon the floor of the hall of the house awaited the arrival of the president. Seven members of the cabinet had seats just before the speaker's desk, including Secretary Bryan, who deserted his usual place in the diplomatic gallery.

The president entered the chamber exactly at 12:30, greeted by applause and cheers as he shook hands with the

speaker and vice president. A moment later he began reading his address.

The president began reading slowly and deliberately and his voice was a tribute husky. He was first interrupted when he asserted that "we have stunted and hindered the growth of our merchant marine." Scattered applause greeted the statement.

After speaking of "the notable record" of legislation of the administration, the president departed from the text of his prepared address to say that the program of administration with regard to legislation affecting business "is now virtually completed."

"It had been put forth by congress," the president continued, "as we intended, as a hope, and needs no confutation as to what was intended."

The road for business to travel, the president declared, was "clear and firm," a road which business could travel without fear, a road to unclouded success.

"In it," the president declared, "every honest man may walk with confidence."

More handclapping greeted the president's statement that the bill for the building of government shipping lines to South and Central America was imperative.

Assembled in joint session in the hall of the house, senators and representatives heard the president, reading his address in person from the clerk's desk, outline the administration legislative program and voice a fervent hope that the United States might be instrumental in bringing peace to Europe.

The legislative program includes passage of the conservation bills, the bills for ultimate independence of the Philippines, ratification of the London convention for safety at sea, a government-owned merchant marine, chartering the perilsous waters of the Alaskan coast and measures for economy in all branches of the government.

READ THE SUN ELECTION EXTRA Tonight

For Complete Returns of Today's Election

The Sun will issue an election extra immediately after the complete returns have been received. Don't miss it. On sale at newsstands and by newsboys.

Now On Exhibition

TRUCK 1915 BUICK

LOWELL BUICK CO.

COAL
For the best grades at lowest prices call on
FRED H. ROURKE
ORANGE LIBERTY ST.

THE CHALIFOUX CORNER

TOMORROW IS CHALIFOUX'S ONCE A MONTH BARGAIN DAY (PENNANT DAY)

The last Pennant Day this year and filled with greater bargains than ever including many holiday suggestions as well as winter necessities. Bulletins of these rare bargains are posted in the windows.

BUILDING 20 ZEPPELINS

Germany Preparing to Make Her Threatened Aerial Attacks on London

Correspondent of the Associated Press

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 7.—Germany is slowly but steadily preparing to make her threatened aerial attacks on London and on the eastern coast of England, even without the aid of the German navy, in the presence of observers of the continued activity at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

At this factory on Lake Constance more than 100 workmen since the beginning of the war have been employed in the construction of dirigible balloons, instead of the normal working force of 100 men. In place of the normal working period of eight hours a day, the men, who are all experts, have been divided into day and night shifts of 12 hours each, so that more than 50 are always engaged.

All the finished materials and fittings as well as sections of the airship envelopes arrive from other parts of Germany ready-made, and the workmen at Friedrichshafen have only to put them together. This makes it possible to build a Zeppelin in three weeks.

The latest and strongest Zeppelin, called the North Sea, is being built at the Friedrichshafen works, without any previous trial trips. It is considerably longer than its predecessor, and its motive power consists of three motors of 500 horsepower. It carries a crew of 50 officers and men.

In a special basket, this Zeppelin is carried in torpedo boats, and is able to be capable of as much damage as the shells of the famous 16-inch guns, and is able to build a Zeppelin in three weeks.

THE LADY'S WORKBAG

If buttonholes have become worn or frayed on a woolen garment, or on a small piece of cloth over each side of the old buttonhole, stitching a new one is a simple matter. Turn back the flaps and make a new buttonhole right over the worn one. If you have no pieces of the cloth, dark-colored tape may be used in the same way.

This applies to linen or cotton, using a very fine piece of cloth or tape and fine thread.

For the shirt waist with pearl buttons the best kind of sleeve buttons are also made of the bottom.

Run a thin cord back and forth through the cord and buttons and you will have a very durable button that will match the waist button, which is the proper thing to have.

To make necks in blouses, etc., lay the fronts together, stitch on machine with needle unthreaded, then fold by perforated line and stitch in usual manner.

To do machine hemstitching inside a strip of material to the portion

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience argues against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Worms, Colic, Stomach Troubles, Flatulency, Wind Colic, All Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

Your Money's Worth

—OR—

Your Money Back

That's how we sell RING pianos, and that is how you are protected when you buy a piano from us. No chance of a disappointment. No matter what kind of a guarantee one may write, no one can offer you anything better than your money's worth or your money back.

Over 100 pianos on our water-proof floors for your Christmas selection.

PRICES—LOW—TERMS—EASY

RING'S

Largest, Most Reliable Piano House

110-112 MERRIMACK STREET

PURE, RICH BLOOD MADE BY HOOD'S

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so very successful in the treatment of so many ailments. Get it today.

added to the base of the hook, it desired.

Scout the padding before covering or make sock bags to attach to the base of the hook by ribbons so they will hang inside the garment or coat.

Eyelid forget-me-nots are made by working a circle of six small dots around a dot of the same size in the center. The dot in the center is worked in solid stitch, while the surrounding ones are made into round eyelets.

The finished work is not unlike a conventionalized forget-me-not, but the circle of dots must be small, so as to express the daintiness of the little flower it represents.

These tiny eyelid flowers are worked in clusters and wreaths, usually with some border motif, although the clusters, if connected with ribbon or festoons of solidly embroidered leaves would make an attractive decoration for lingerie.

Two nice little and inexpensive Christmas gifts are here noted, both easily made at home. One is a perfume bottle bag one uses to put in the water when bathing.

Mix one pound of oatmeal, four ounces Florence oris root, four ounces almond meal, two ounces Castile soap, scraped to a powder. Add a few spoonsful of your favorite sachet. Make the bags four inches square and do not fill them too full.

A cover for an oblong pillow, and which is very attractive, can be made with a piece of foliage chintz. Cut the chintz two-thirds of the width of the pillow then slash over the top a piece of plain daisy fabric, of a green harmonizing with the chintz.

This should be one-third the width of the pillow, the top edge of the two sides are sewed together and the cover is ready to use, as no other finish is necessary.

WRITES FOR A WIFE

PENNSYLVANIA SENDS LETTER TO GOV. WALSH—INCIDENTALLY CONCERNED IN FINDING JOB

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Rafael A. Lynch of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wants some nice young Massachusetts body to be his wife.

As a matter of fact he wants one quite badly. The reason he wants a wife is that he is out of work and wants a job. That is the purport of a letter which he has sent to Gov. Walsh, one of the quaintest letters ever received by a Massachusetts chief executive—and a bachelor chief executive at that.

Says Rafael in his letter: "Hon. David I. Walsh, "State House, "Boston, Mass. "Honorable Dear Sir "Is it possible for you to use your office & influence in securing me the success of having this advertisement printed in the papers of Boston any paper you suggest & print the following advertisement which if printed will help me a great deal. I receive results I hope of your excellence to have printed the following

"I will good willingly marry any body in the state of mass with full intention to support and maintain her and have been out of work some time & have tried every where without results. I am strong able bodied & willing to work for a good home for the body which secures me a position with a living wage providing they meet the following requirements

"I must be 25 or under

"I must love home & what is more children. I am badly in need of work & therefore I am willing to marry any young body who does me no harm, but has not been married before in 11 years and must not start now.

"I am 23 years of age

"I am an American citizen

"I am 5 ft. 8 in. in height

"I weigh 150 pounds.

"I am willing to accept any position with a living wage & advancement that I will study hard for—if you can only get this into the papers, I think some good may be helped me & I can therefore have something to live for—position, wife home & probably children.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience argues against Experiment.

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PRIESTS ARE RELEASED

Secretary Bryan Has Word From Mexico That Bishop Segura and Others Are Safe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Officials here were much interested yesterday in press dispatches stating that Villalpando, head man in a suburb of Mexico City, and had reached a working agreement which would mean the maintenance of order in and around Mexico City.

The official advice telling of the meeting are expected to arrive here today.

See, Bryan took occasion yesterday to deny reports that Great Britain is about to renege the London case. The secretary said he had been told by Sir Cecil Spring Rice within the few days that the British government had taken no new action in the matter.

The state department also made public the following information about conditions in Mexico:

"It is reported from Vera Cruz, under date of Dec. 5, that 13 bandits robbed six Americans on a ranch. After being robbed the victims walked five miles to El Puerto station, 14 miles south of Vera Cruz. The Constitutionalist furnished them with transportation to Vera Cruz.

"With reference to the case of the Bishop of Tepic and his four priests, the department is informed that Bishop Segura was released by the local authorities Oct. 14. Three priests left the city on that date and one on the fourth day of Dec. 1 on the steamship San Juan for San Francisco.

LOWELL MAN A WITNESS

Inspector John Walsh was a witness in the Concord, N. H., court yesterday when John Gouin, who was arrested in this city on Sept. 29, was arraigned charged with a statutory offense. Inspector Walsh arrested Gouin in a local express office.

Miners, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun (Night) column.

The Bon Marche

PRY GOODS CO.

Buying Days Until Christmas

ONLY 14 Handkerchiefs MORE

MAKE A FINE PRESENT

Why not choose them now while stocks are fresh? Larger stock and better values than ever before.

Men's Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs—1-4 and 1-2 inch hems.....25c and 50c	Men's White Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.....25c and 50c	Women's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—Sanspun and Irish, ecotage embroidery in corner. 12 1-2c Each
Men's Handkerchiefs—All linen, 10c Each	Men's Silk Handkerchiefs—White and colored.....25c and 50c	Women's Lace and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs—Beautiful patterns.....25c Each
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 50c	Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs.....5c	Women's Hand Embroidered Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c Each
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—all linen.....12 1-2c Each	Women's Fine Handkerchiefs—Daintily embroidered, in one corner, three in a box, for 25c	Women's Extra Fine Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs—From.....50c to \$5.00
Men's All Linen Handkerchiefs—extra fine quality.....19c	Women's Fine Embroidery Handkerchiefs—6 in a box, for 50c	Women's All Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs—6 in a box for.....\$1.00
Men's Fine Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Old English and hand embroidered letters, 25c Each	Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs—Good value for.....10c Each	Women's Beautifully Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Bermese embroidery, 4 in a box.....\$1.00
Men's Very Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 3 inch hem; special value for 50c Each	Women's All Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.....6 for 50c	Women's Special Quality Linen Handkerchiefs—Alpine embroidery, three in a box.....\$1.00
Men's Very Fine Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c Each	Women's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs—All styles of initials, 12 1-2c Each	

ENGINEER JOHN A. STEVENS

Presented Important Report to Convention of Mechanical Engineers on Boiler Inspection

John A. Stevens, consulting engineer of this city, has returned from New York, where he was a delegate to the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The convention was attended by 1500 engineers, including all the leading men in their line in the country.

Mr. Stevens, as chairman of the boiler committee, presented a report which aroused a most interesting discussion. In introducing the report Mr. Stevens said that the time had come when professional men must pay attention to the condition of the boiler rooms in schoolhouses where their children are housed; to the boilers placed in the cellars of their homes, and give attention to the technical development of boiler inspection.

The New York Post terms the report presented by Mr. Stevens an engineering report of unusual importance, in which the human safety first, not predominant. It contained the following striking data, gathered as the result of long investigation by the committee:

"Every year there average to the United States between 1500 and 1600 serious boiler accidents, of which 300 to 400 are violent explosions. These accidents kill between 400 and 500 persons, injure 700 to 800 more, and destroy more than half a million dollars worth of property. In a single explosion, that of the B. R. Grover Ship Co. at Brockton, Mass., 38 persons were killed, 117 more were injured, \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed, and an aggregate of \$250,000 was claimed in the personal injury and death suits that were brought. In a period of 16 years, since 1867, over 10,000 people have been killed and over \$15,000 injured in boiler explosions.

"These disasters emphasize the necessity of constructive and installing steam vessels and their appurtenances in as nearly perfect a manner as possible; the importance of preventing carelessness in their operation, and the wisdom of having them inspected at regular intervals by disinterested experts.

"At the present time 10 states and 13 municipalities have in force laws for the compulsory inspection of steam boilers in which are contained a code of practical rules for their construction and operation, and a number of other states and municipalities either have prepared or are now preparing similar laws for enactment. The laws now in force all differ from one another in a number of material respects, and unless some relief can be obtained, each new law enacted will differ from all the others.

"The reason of this lack of uniformity in these laws is a boiler built in one state, being such a law may not be shipped into another state, not because the boiler is any less safe in one state than in another—but solely because it does not meet the requirements of construction in both states. Worse than this, a state which has no such law becomes a common dumping ground for all the old, worn-out and unsafe boilers that are condemned and put out of service by the states that have such laws.

"On account of this lack of uniformity in these laws, boiler manufacturers, who are prepared to build boilers that are safe, are handicapped in their business, and the public is the loser.

"In order to make it possible for each state in the United States to adopt identical laws, not only for the construction and operation of boilers, but for examining and licensing engineers, the committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, appointed a special committee to study the problem, and formulate a code that could be promulgated, used as a basis for discussion the rules that have for several years worked so satisfactorily in the states of Massachusetts and Ohio, and which were acknowledged by all interested to be the best rules then in existence. With the completion of the proposed code and its adoption in all states of the Union we will have uniform regulations for this important industry and a condition will be established tending

DR. CHASE'S Blood and Nerve Tablets

Has pure, rich blood, increase the vitality of the body and muscles that give you strength, fill the brain and nerves with fresh vital fluid that gives you life, power and vigor into every part of your body. Watch yourself before taking. Price 50c. Special 75c. Dr. Chase Co., 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PAIGE STREET CHURCH

The annual reception of the Paige Street Baptist church Sunday school was held last evening in the church vestry. The business meeting at 8 o'clock was followed by a reception to the officers and teachers of the school and in the evening line with them were Rev. and Mrs. Harris. Music was furnished throughout the evening by the Tintina orchestra and refreshments were served by Mrs. Storm's class. The decorations were also in charge of Mrs. Batchelder's class. Among those who poured were Mrs. S. S. Holt, Mrs. F. B. Knowlton, Miss B. Richardson, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Miss Greta Cady, Miss Blanche Libby, Mrs. O. O. Dutton and Mrs. B. MacDonell. Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. G. L. Cady and Mrs. Albert Libby were in charge of the kitchen.

MANY DISORDERS FROM LIFE LIVER

Are You Just an Odds With Yoursself? Do You Regulate Liver?

Are you sometimes at odds with yourself and with the world? Do you wonder what ails you? Time you may be eating regularly and sleeping well, yet something is the matter? Constipation, headache, nervousness and bilious spells indicate a sluggish liver. The tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c at your drugist, or Dr. King's Medicine Sold for skin eruptions.

B. F. Keith's

ALL THIS WEEK

SIX MUSICAL GORMANS	JAS. THOMPSON & CO.
RAY and HILLIARD	DOROTHY MEUTHER
GORDON and RICA	ARCO BROTHERS
NORWOOD and HALL	HEARST-SELIG WEEKLY

Lowell Opera House

Where Everybody Gigs

Five Reels of Comedy Pictures	FIVE FIRST-CLASS VAUDEVILLE ACTS	ONE BIG FEATURE PICTURE
Complete Change of Bill Thursday		
BUSINESS AT 2. EVENINGS 7.35		
Doors Open Half Hour Earlier		
PITCHEX—Matinees, 10c and 20c; Ladies, 10c. Evenings, 10c, 15c, 25c.		
Entrances on Gorham and Central Streets		

TONIGHT

—AT—

KITTREDGE'S ALLEYS

Chas. Pierce vs. Sarkle Thomas

200 Points Pocket Billiards

WOMEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Women's Newest Style \$4 and \$5 Shoes—In lace and button boots with oze or cloth top; all of our regular lines are included in this line for one day. Pennant Day \$2.90

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Negligee Shirts—in silk finish and cotton stripes, imported madras and percales. In neat styles, every shirt warranted fast color, coat style and laundered cuffs; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.15

J.L. CHALIFOUX CO.

COR. MERRIMACK & CENTRAL ST.

UMBRELLAS

Women's and Men's Umbrellas—Covered with silk tassels and finished with American or silk tassels, warranted waterproof and colors, in the newest Christmas handles; values to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.29

MEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Men's \$3 and \$4 Black and Tan Calfskin and Patent Calf Button and Blucher Shoes—Single or double welted soles. Pennant Day \$2.15

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW



SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW

On Account of Holiday Season These Items Will Not Be Displayed in the Windows

Last Pennant Day this year and only 14 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas shopping as well as to supply yourself with winter necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas goods.

Women's and Misses' Dresses

50 Odd Serge Dresses—In all sizes; values up to \$1.00. Pennant Day 99c
A Wonderful Lot of Silk, Velvet, Serge and Corduroy Dresses—In a big assortment of styles and colors and at prices worth from \$2 to \$10. Pennant Day \$3.88
Marvelous Lot of High Priced Dresses—For women and misses in fine chambray, crepe de chine, velvet, party and evening dresses; values \$12 to \$18. Pennant Day \$8.77
All Our \$20.00 to \$32.50 Party and Evening Gowns. Pennant Day, at \$15.50

Women's and Misses' Suits

75 Short Tailored Suits—In all wool serges including sizes for large women; colors black and navy; values \$10 to \$12. Pennant Day \$4.88
100 All Wool Poplins—Fine men's wear serges, fancy mixtures including sizes for extra large women, also fur trimmed suits; values \$15.00 to \$25.00. Pennant Day \$11.77
25 New Fall Suits for Women and Misses—In fine all wool serges that originally sold from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Pennant Day \$6.66
All \$18.00, \$25.00 and \$32.50 High Priced Suits—Pennant Day, at \$17.50
All Our \$35.00 to \$45.00 Suits—Pennant Day \$22.50
PETTICOATS
5 Dozen Petticoats—Regular \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 59c
Lot of Colored Silk Petticoats—\$2.00 value. Pennant Day 99c

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Corduroy Coats—In navy and brown; sizes 2 to 6 years; \$3.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.00
Children's Cloth Coats—In navy, brown and Copenhagen; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$3.88
Children's White Corduroy Coats—Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$2.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.44
Children's Gingham Dresses—In Roman stripes and plaids, in basque and tunic styles; \$1.97 and \$2.49 values. Pennant Day \$1.33
Children's Gaiters—\$1.49 values. Pennant Day 47c
Children's High Grade Rompers—All colors; 60c value. Pennant Day 37c
Children's Winter Hats—All styles and colors; values \$1.97 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 97c
Children's Heavy Bonnets—Values \$1.49 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 53c
Children's Pant Leggings—In black, red and oxford; 25c values. Pennant Day 49c
Children's Toques—In red and oxford; 40c value. Pennant Day for 29c
Children's Flannelette Kimonos—Pretty for Christmas gifts; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 79c

INFANTS' DEPT.

Infants' Long Capes—\$2.97 value. Pennant Day \$1.97
Infants' Long Slips—\$2.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.47
Infants' Long Flannel Skirts—Good quality, blue embroidery; 99c values. Pennant Day 67c
Infants' Short Flannelette Skirts—Extra value at 99c. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Short White Dresses—Slightly soiled; \$1.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.39
Infants' Cashmere Jackets—Slightly soiled; 99c value. Pennant Day 47c
Infants' Silk Bonnets—99c and \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Crocheted Jackets—39c values. Pennant Day 23c
Infants' Odd Bonnets—To close out. Pennant Day 10c

RIBBON DEPT.

19c All Silk Dresden Ribbons—New patterns for holiday fancy work, 4 1/2 and 6 inches wide. Pennant Day 12 1/2c Yard
3 Inch All Silk Taffeta Ribbons—In navy, sky, pink, red and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 6c Yard
39c Dresden and Fancy Strips and Plain Colored Ribbons for Fancy Work—4 to 6 inches wide. Pennant Day 19c Yard

FUR SPECIALS

5 Dozen Children's Fur Sets—In white only, made up in dainty styles; nice for a Christmas gift; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day 79c
50 Muffs—Made of cone in black and brown, very good size; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.39
Fur Muffs or Scarfs—In Australian lynx, in black and brown, also cone muffs and scarfs in this lot; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.33
Genuine Black Wolf Muffs—Bed made of fine quality satin; \$15 value. Pennant Day \$8.29
Lot of Children's Odd and End Fur Sets—Values \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.98 and \$2. Pennant Day 55c
Genuine Black Wolf Sets—That originally sold for \$20. A fine Christmas gift. Pennant Day, at \$13.33
Visit the above department for many other bargains that are not advertised.
Genuine Pony Skin Coats—Skinner satin lined, all sizes; \$30 values. Pennant Day \$18.35

Women's, Misses' and Children's Raincoats

5 Dozen Children's Raincoats—Made of gray striped waterproof material, all sizes; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day 99c
10 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Sateen Raincoats—In navy and cerise; \$2.00 value. Dainty for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day \$1.29
3 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Raincoats—In tan, navy and cerise; originally sold for \$2.75. Hoods to match. Pennant Day \$2.37
35 Black Raincoats—For women and misses, in all sizes; \$2.75 value. Pennant Day \$1.99
50 Odd Raincoats—For women and misses, with values from \$5 to \$5.00. Pennant Day \$3.88

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Just 30 Odd Cloth Skirts—Almost given away; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 99c
About 75 Odd Cloth Skirts—Bought for this sale, \$1.50 and \$2.50 values. Pennant Day 99c
10 Dozen Fine All Wool Serge and Fancy Mixture Skirts—In all sizes; values \$2 to \$3. Pennant Day \$1.66
A Big Lot of Fine All Wool Mixture, Serge and Fine Poplin Skirts—\$4.00 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$2.44
All Our \$6.00 and \$7.00 Skirts—In fine men's wear serge and poplin, in the very latest models including extra sizes. Pennant Day \$4.09

Women's Neckwear

Women's Wired Lace Collars—39c value. Pennant Day 25c
Lace Collars—In different styles; 60c to 98c value. Pennant Day 50c
Lace Collars—In all styles; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Swiss Embroidered and Plain Sets—50c value. Pennant Day 37c
BOUDOIR CAPS
Fancy Boudoir Caps—In all colors. Special in Christmas boxes. Pennant Day 41c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Chamber Tables—With solid quartered oak and under shelf, 24x24; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$1.25

CANDY DEPT.

Fig Puffs, Chocolate Ting-a-Ling, Assorted Kisses, Assorted Creams, 40c value. Pennant Day 24c
SODA FOUNTAIN
Pineapple Temptation College Ice—10c size. Pennant Day 5c
SUNSHINE DEPARTMENT
Special Assortment of American Biscuits—15c, 15c and 20c values. Pennant Day 10c lb.

Women's and Misses' Coats

25 Odd Cloth Coats Go Pennant Day for \$1.00
200 Winter Coats—In the very latest fall models in all colors and sizes; \$7 to \$9 values; sizes for small and large women. Pennant Day \$3.88
175 Winter Coats—In a big assortment; worth from \$5 to \$12. Pennant Day \$5.87
100 All Wool Chinchilla, Plushes and Ural Lamb Coats—For large and small women, shawl collar effects; \$10.00 to \$15.50 values. Pennant Day \$8.37
75 High Priced Mixture—Fine plushes, salts Arabian, Hindou lynx and many other materials; worth from \$12 to \$20. Pennant Day \$10.66
All Our \$16 to \$22 Fine Coats—Pennant Day \$13.22
All Our \$22 to \$30 Coats Go Pennant Day at \$17.50
AFTERNOON DRESSES
Afternoon Dresses—In light and dark colors and a few flannelette house dresses; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 78c

MILLINERY DEPT.

Women's Mannish Hats—With values up to \$3.50. Pennant Day, at \$2.39
Women's Trimmed Hats—In the latest styles; \$2.39 and \$3.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.25
Women's Untrimmed Hats—In all the latest shapes; values to \$1.43. Pennant Day 89c
Women's Untrimmed Hats—That formerly sold for 99c and \$1.39. Pennant Day 25c
French Flowers for Cabbage Bouquets—Values 39c and 69c. Pennant Day 25c and 39c

Pennant Day Law

- 1.—Goods must be priced 25% to 50% lower than they can be bought elsewhere.
- 2.—The prices are the lowest of the month.
- 3.—Values are as stated, not exaggerated.
- 4.—The goods are sold at that price that one day only.

SHELL GOODS

Baby Set—Brush, comb and ring in pink, blue and white; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c
Fancy Barrett Sets—With white stones, in amber, shell and gray; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c

TOILET GOODS

Violet Talcum Powder—Regular size; 10c value. Pennant Day 5c
The Elpho Mirrors—In ring and straight handles, level edge; \$1 value. Pennant Day 50c

STATIONERY

The Pilgrim Initial Boxed Stationery—Also Correspondence Cards; 80c value. Pennant Day 35c

JEWELRY DEPT.

Mesh Bags in German Silver—Assorted styles, plain and fancy frames. Good values at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Pennant Day 99c
3 Piece Pin Sets—In handsome satin lined box, in oval and square design; 75c value. Pennant Day 38c
Vanity Cases and Coin Holders—In German silver with long chain; 50c value. Pennant Day 14c

LEATHER GOODS

Leather Bags—In black, gray, tan and green; large assortment of designs; value \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pennant Day 59c
BELTS
Children's Patent Leather Belts—In red, black and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 1c

Handkerchief Dept.

Women's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Put up 5 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 39c
Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 39c
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Value 50c dozen. Pennant Day 35c Dozen

DRAPERY DEPT.

200 Tapestry Squares—Size 14x24; regular values up to \$3.50 a yard. Pennant Day 49c Each
Half Pairs in Armure Portieres—in all colors; regular values up to \$7.50 pair. Pennant Day \$1.98 Each
Oriental Bagdad Stripes for Portieres and Couch Covers—Regular 39c value. Pennant Day 40c Yard
Lot of Cretonnes—Regular values 19c and 19c yard. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Lot of Lace Curtain Serim—Eoru only; regular 15c to 25c yard value. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Scotch Lace Curtains—Value up to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.00 Pair

DOLLS

Lot of Dolls—39c value. Pennant Day 25c

WAISTS

10 Dozen White Crepe Waists—Regular value 95c. Pennant Day 59c
Colored Tissue Gingham Waists—75c value. Pennant Day 39c
9 Dozen Voile and Lawn Waists—Regular value \$1.00. Pennant Day 55c
12 Dozen White Embroidered and Voile and Lawn Waists—\$1.98 value. Pennant Day 99c
Lot of White Voile Waists—Regular \$2.50 value. Pennant Day for \$1.33

SWEATERS

Women's and Men's Pure Worsted Shaker Knit Sweaters—In all colors and sizes, V neck style; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$3.19
Women's and Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters—V neck style, all sizes; \$3 and \$4 value. Pennant Day \$2.59
Lot of Genuine \$6.00 Sweaters—In brown and maroon shaker knit. Pennant Day \$4.44

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS

6 Dozen Children's Sweaters—The \$1.25 kind. Pennant Day 79c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Women's Drawers—Made of good quality cotton, deep hamburg ruffles; 40c value. Pennant Day 19c
Women's Drawers—Extra large; size; regular value 69c. Pennant Day 39c
Women's Drawers—Made of good quality cotton; 60c value. Pennant Day 39c
Long White Petticoats—With deep hamburg flounce; 85c value. Pennant Day 39c
Combination Drawers and Corset Covers—\$1.25 value. Pennant Day 69c
Flannelette Skirts—Regular 39c value. Pennant Day 25c
Flannelette Gowns—Regular \$1.25 value. Pennant Day 79c

Boys' Shoe Dept.

Boys' \$1.25 Kangaroo Blucher Shoes—Made on easy fitting lasts, all sizes up to 5 1-2. Pennant Day 99c
Boys' \$1.25 Overshoes—One buckle, fleece lined, heavy soles. Pennant Day 65c
Boys' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Rubbers—Lace, one buckle, heavy rubber soles. Pennant Day 69c
Boys' 60c Slippers—In tan leather, leather soles. Pennant Day 37c

GIRLS' SHOE DEPT.

Girls' \$1.25 and \$1.50 School Shoes—Button and blucher in gun metal, kidskin and patent leather. Pennant Day 69c
Girls' 75c and \$1.00 Slippers—In red felt, Juliette, fur and ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 59c
Infants' 50c Moccasins—In white satin, ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 19c
Girls' 40c School Rubbers—Lace cut, in all sizes up to 2. Pennant Day 25c

Bath Robe and Kimono Department

Fancy Long Flannelette Kimonos—Very appropriate for Christmas gifts; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 61c
Long Flannelette Kimonos—In Christmas boxes; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 88c
Christmas Bath Robes—In light and dark colors; \$3.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.69
All Wool Bath Robes—In handsome patterns; \$4.00 value. Pennant Day \$2.66

Women's Shoe Dept.

Street Floor
Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes—In patent calf, gun metal and Russia calf, button and blucher, leather or rubber sole. Pennant Day \$1.50
Women's \$1.50 Warm Shoes—In soft felt boots with hand turned soles, lined with red flannel, all sizes 2 1/2 to 3. Pennant Day for \$1.00
Women's \$1.00 Slippers—In red, pink, blue and tan, satin quilted, with soft sole. Pennant Day 59c
Women's 40c Slippers—In black, blue, red, brown and gray felt with leather soles. Pennant Day 25c
Women's \$1.25 Overshoes—First quality, one buckle, fine Jersey top. Pennant Day 49c
Women's 60c Rubbers—In all sizes to fit most any style shoe. Pennant Day 33c

Boys' Furnishing Dept.

Boys' Neglige Shirts—In light colors, soft or laundered cuffs; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear—In Janger colors, mostly all sizes and styles; 25c value. 19c
Boys' Pure Worsted Sweaters—In all colors and styles; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.14
Boys' Heavy Fur Gaiter Socks—In black only; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Daylight Basement

BASEMENT FURNISHINGS

Men's Heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters—In crimson and oxford, all sizes with pocket; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.29
Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—In ecru, all sizes; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Flannel Shirts—In odd lines, all colors, broken sizes; \$1.00 and \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 50c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Women's Kid Gloves—Lightweight glove in tan, black, white, red and navy, 2 clasp; 79c value. Pennant Day 55c
Women's All Wool Golf Gloves—Long wristed in black, white, gray, brown and navy, also fleeced lined cashmere gloves in black, brown, gray and navy; 25c value. Pennant Day 15c

Women's and Infants' Hosiery

Women's Black Silk Hose—Pure silk, lisle heel and toe, deep garter top; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c
Women's Fibre Silk Boot Hose—Lustrous grade in sky, navy, pink, king blue, Kelly green and black, also black cotton, medium weight, wide garter top, high spliced heel; 25c value. Pennant Day 14c
Women's Fibre Silk—Extra heavy weight, high spliced heel, deep garter well, in black and white, first quality; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c Pair
3 Pairs in Xmas Box \$1.00
Women's Black and Oxford Ribbed and Plain Wool Hose—Regular and outside; 25c value. Pennant Day 17c Pair, 3 for 50c
Infants' Cashmere and Children's Wool Hose—25c grade. Pennant Day 14c

NOTION DEPT.

3 Darning Cotton—45 yard spool; black, tan, gray and white. Pennant Day 3 for 50c
5c Basting Cotton—500 yd. spool. Pennant Day 2 for 50c
3c Spool Cotton—200 yards, black and white. Pennant Day 10c
Black Linen Finish Thread—100 yard spools, usually 5c. Pennant Day 2 for 50c
3c Steel Safety Pins—3 sizes. Pennant Day 4 Doz. for 50c
Embroidery Needles—Assorted sizes, (sharp). Pennant Day, 6 Papers for 2c
Adamantine Pins—Extra—Pennant Day 6 Papers for 50c
Tape—24 yard pieces, white only; value 10c. Pennant Day 7c
Children's Hose Supporters—Strong lisle web in black and white; values up to 19c. Pennant Day 11c
100 Yards Basting Cotton. Pennant Day 6 for 50c

CORSET DEPT.

Special Lot of Corsets—Made of good strong coutil, all sizes; \$1 value. Pennant Day 63c
Children's Waists—Of good, strong cotton and some flannelette; sizes 2 to 12 years; 12 1/2c value. Pennant Day 7c
Sanitary Napkins—15c value. Pennant Day 9c Box
Sanitary Aprons—Of good quality rubber, good size, 19c value. Pennant Day 12c
Brassieres—Hamburg and lace trimmed, put up in holy boxes. Make nice Xmas gifts. 98c value. Pennant Day 50c
Brassieres—Hamburg trimmed; 11c value. Pennant Day 11c
APRON SPECIALS
About 100 White Muslin Tea Aprons—49c and 69c values. Nice for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day 18c
White Fancy Tea Aprons—In holy boxes. (Pennant Day) 39c and 44c
Allover Blue Chambray Aprons—With dust cloth match. 60c value. Pennant Day 27c

Men's Shoe Dept.

Men's \$1.00 Slippers—In black and tan kidskin in Romeo and Everett styles. Pennant Day 69c
Men's 50c Slippers—In black and tan leathers, also velvet ramp with leather quarter, in all sizes. Pennant Day 37c
Men's 75c Rubbers—In storm and low cuts, in all sizes and style toes. Pennant Day 50c
Men's \$2.00 Lumberman's Rubbers—Two buckles with cloth top to wear over stockings. Pennant Day 59c
Men's \$3.00 Leather Top Rubbers—8 and 10 inch, leather top, lace lumberman's overs with best quality red rubber bottoms. Pennant Day \$1.50
DAYLIGHT BASEMENT
Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Slippers—In black and tan, kidskin and calfskin, in Opera, Everett and Romeo styles; mostly all kid lined. Pennant Day \$1.00
STREET FLOOR

MEN'S STORE

Men's Overcoats—In gray and black chevrons; sizes 35 to 42; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$2.98
Men's Black Wool Cheviot Suits—Good heavy weight for the winter months, 33 to 49 only; \$35.00 value. Pennant Day \$5.00
Men's Storm Usters—Full length and high collars, lined with heavy worsted, 38 to 41 sizes; \$12 value. Pennant Day \$6.98
Men's \$2.50 All Wool Blue Serge Pants—All sizes to 42 waist band. Pennant Day \$1.79
100 Pairs of Men's Pants—In brown worsted stripes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 89c
Men's Bath Robes—In different combination of colors, all sizes; \$3.50 value. Pennant Day \$2.39

PAJAMAS AND NIGHT SHIRTS

Men's Heavy Donet Pajamas—In neat, fancy colors, trimmed with silk frogs; sizes A and B only; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 69c
Men's Heavy Donet Night Shirts—Cut big and long, all sizes; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 50c

MEN'S HOSIERY

Men's Pure Silk Thread Hose—Double heel and toe, in black, tan, navy and gray; all sizes; 50c values. Pennant Day 25c

MEN'S NECKWEAR

Men's Open End Four-in-Hand Ties—Pure silk, very large assortment to choose from; put up to nice Christmas boxes; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c
Men's Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties—Cut extra big in all the latest Christmas designs; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's Heavy Pure Wool Union Suits—Close crotch, in white and ecru; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.09
Men's Pure Wool Drawers—Drawers only, white, all sizes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 69c

BOYS' DEPT.

Boys' Pants—In blue serge, gray and brown mixtures; peg top and watch pocket; \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 59c
Boys' Russian Overcoats—In brown and dark mixtures, belt all around; sizes 3 to 8 years; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.89
Boys' Russian Overcoats—Sizes 4 and 4 years; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day 79c
Boys' School Overcoats—All large sizes; colors, brown and gray; \$3 and \$4 values. Pennant Day \$1.89

Ready-to-use Domestics

Pillow Cases—Made of strong cotton, 42x36; 11c value. Pennant Day 7c
Pillow Cases—Extra heavy linen finish, size 42x36; 15c value. Pennant Day 11c
Sheets—Made of durable cotton, size 72x90; 45c value. Pennant Day 27c
Sheets—Made of extra heavy seamlless sheeting, size 81x90; value 79c. Pennant Day 55c
23c Bath Towels—Full length, extra heavy, large size; 12 1/2c value. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Blankets—Extra heavy, white woolen and gray wool, large size, pink and blue borders, white, (boy hat). Pennant Day \$1.98
\$1.25 Comforters—Medium and large sizes, light and dark. Pennant Day 79c
9c Quilted Flannel—in pink and light stripes. Pennant Day 59c

HEAVY DAMAGE BY STORM

Gale Battered Coast, Smashing Houses, Wrecking Boats and Flooding Villages

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The fierce northeast gale which for two days has done thousands of dollars' damage to property along the Atlantic seaboard from Norfolk to Maine continued to rage last night, but the weather man reported that the wind had diminished somewhat in intensity and would continue to abate. The storm was central last night off the Jersey coast and was moving northeastward.

Huge seas, backed by a mighty tide and a howling 65-mile an hour gale, battered New York harbor, Long Island and the New Jersey seaboard during the day, smashing houses, wrecking boats, flooding villages, devastating summer resorts and forcing transatlantic and coastwise steamers to remain outside Sandy Hook and night the storm.

The Virginia coast suffered severely but the fury of the gale had abated last night. In York county the high seas washed away crops and cattle were drowned. People were forced from their homes in some places.

Rehoboth, Delaware, was almost swept by mountainous waves that drove through that resort.

The worst damage done in the vicinity of New York was suffered at Coney Island where the loss is estimated at \$200,000. Two or three fine houses at Sea Gate were wrecked despite the fight of a small army of workmen.

Buildings with hundreds of yards rolled in and tore them down, and buildings along Coney Island had been damaged last night, including big bathing pavilions and summer cottages.

At Brighton Beach the boardwalk was demolished and much of the stone breakwater was torn away.

Four others were damaged by sea and wind. From Sixth street to Ocean Parkway houses stood in nearly three feet of water and the parkway boulevard was a river for a quarter of a mile inland.

The waves broke more than 2 feet over the high tide line at Rockaway Beach, causing heavy damage to buildings, bathing and the boardwalk. Two hotels at Arden were damaged and several families were driven from their homes.

Over on the Jersey side heavy rain and high wind continued last night. At Sandy Hook enormous seas were breaking over the north and east shores and part of the government bridge between Highland Beach and the Hook had been torn away.

Outside the Hook the Russian liner Dvinsk from Newcastle via Halifax, lay anchored. The steamer St. Louis from Savannah was 15 miles off the Scotland lightship and had suffered deck damage and smashed windows. The Francisco of the Wilson line and other vessels of the Atlantic.

For hours yesterday afternoon commuters between New York and New Jersey had to travel through the Hudson river tubes as the ferries could not make their trips. The tide in New York harbor was the highest in 25 years.

At Harrison, N. J., East Newark the Pacific river had overflowed its banks and scores of houses and factories were flooded.

Wire communication between New York and Pennsylvania points was badly hampered.

Several fashionable suburban sections of Philadelphia were thrown into darkness last night by the breaking of electric light wires.

Ocean City, N. J., has been cut off from train and trolley communication although the automobile bridge is still open. A trolley line between Allentown and Norristown, Pa., was obliged to suspend traffic. Trains for the safety of the Merchant and Miners' steamers Gloucester, Boston, to Newport News, were delayed last night when the ship passed in the Virginia Capes 12 hours late.

Received Too Late for Classification
CLASSIFIED ADS.

COMPETENT EXPERIENCED
table girl wanted. One who can go home nights. 252 Appleton st.



DR. H. LAURIN
The New York Surgeon, Dentist
Originator of the New Bridge-
Work Device

New Dental Office

Upon the request of my friends, I have decided to locate here permanently in order to give to the people of this city, the benefit of my high grade dentistry. Being a graduate of leading universities, and having been active in practicing my profession in New York City for five years, I feel disposed to perform all dental operations of the Fifth Avenue for less money than the Lowell dental prices.

To demonstrate my skill I will, for a limited time, make artificial denture at \$7.00 a set. These feel and look so much like natural teeth as to defy detection.

Crown and Bridgework, the finest that dental science can produce at \$4.00.

Extractions and filling are done without the least pain. All extractions PAINLESS when work is done. Special attention given to nervous women and children.

Work done at night as well as by day by my modern electrical attachments. My personal attention given every patient.

Lady in Attendance. Office Hours: 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

ALL EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS FREE

H. LAURIN, D.D.S.

253 CENTRAL STREET

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M. TEL. 4253.

Opposite Owl Theatre. Over Tower's Corner Drug Store. The Latest Approved Method of Alleviating Pain In All Work.

accept the plan of settlement proposed by the president and their insistence on their continuation of a system which stands for industrial chaos and anarchy," the statement continues. "The operators forfeit the support if they persist in maintaining this position of every right thinking, law-abiding American citizen."

The statement goes on to relate the facts of the meeting with President Wilson at the White House on Nov. 2, at which the president expressed deep regret that the operators had seen fit to disregard his wishes in the matter, and informed him he would do everything he could legally to bring about a settlement of the controversy.

After noting the statement of President Wilson announcing the appointment of a federal commission to deal with the controversy between operators and employees in the Colorado coal fields, the report says:

"This is the last word from the president and in submitting this final proposition he emphasizes the thought that both parties may see to it, not merely to their own interests but also a duty which they owe to the community which they serve and the nation itself, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render aid to the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great state of Colorado as a thing of the past. In view of this urgent request coming as it does from the chief executive of the nation we deem it the part of wisdom to accept his suggestion and terminate the strike."

"If the operators reject the good offices of this commission, appointed in good faith by the president of the United States, upon their shoulders will rest the responsibility of any future trouble in the mining fields of Colorado."

Thirty-Five Murdered

Further on, the report says: "We have made every effort for peace since the beginning of this conflict. We have repeatedly sought a conference with the mine owners only to be denied a hearing. We have repeatedly offered arbitration only to be ridiculed and in the end 35 of the men, women and children were murdered before the people of the nation came to understand that the coal strike in Colorado was not a local or state issue but a national issue of vital importance involving civil as well as industrial rights."

"We feel that the president has so recognized it that the claims we have made that with the termination of this strike by the appointment of a presidential commission of fair-minded men we shall find that the old-time oppression and tyranny will be no more and that public opinion will compel the large operators of Colorado to deal justly with our people."

LATE WAR NEWS

Continued

operations which recently have been attended with marked success.

BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS WAR HOSPITAL AT LIESSIE WAS BURNED

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—One hundred thousand prisoners were taken by the Germans when they captured Liez, Russian Poland, it was unofficially announced here this afternoon.

The official war office report says: "The war hospital at Liez was burned down yesterday. This is probably a case of arson. There were no lives lost, however."

"The statement by the French regarding an advance in the forest of Argonne is not in accordance with the facts. For a long time past no French attacks whatever have taken place there. On the contrary we are continuing to gain ground slowly."

The day before yesterday a French position at Malincourt, east of Verdun, was captured. The greater part of the garrison fell on this occasion. The remainder, two officers and about 150 men, were taken prisoners.

"A French attack on our positions to the north of Nancy was repulsed yesterday. No special reports are at hand from the East Prussia frontier."

In northern Poland, the German troops are at the heels of the retreating Russians to the east and south of Lodz.

Behind the extraordinarily large and sanguinary losses reported yesterday, the Russians have lost up to the present 1500 prisoners and 15 cannon with ammunition carts.

"The South Poland nothing special has happened."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS GERMANS ARE ACTIVE IN BELGIUM

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Increased activity on the part of the Germans in Belgium was reported in the official statement given out here this afternoon. The statement follows:

"During the day of the seventh the enemy has been more active than the day before in the region of the Yser and in the neighborhood of Ypres. Our artillery has answered back with success."

"In the region of Arras a very brilliant attack has given us possession, as we have announced, of Vermelles and Ruitel. Vermelles had been for nearly two months the scene of desperate fighting. The enemy had taken nothing there on Oct. 16 and from Oct. 21 to Oct. 25 succeeded in forcing us back from that locality. From the 25th of October supplies and munition operations brought us back until we were again in close contact with the enemy on the first of December we recaptured the park and chateau of Vermelles."

"In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne there have been some artillery engagements and our heavy artillery dispersed several gatherings of the enemy."

"In the Argonne forest of Gurie, to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, forest of LePretre we have gained a little ground."

"Along the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

FUNERALS

JURINVILLE.—The funeral of Mrs. Michael Jurinville took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Joseph's church by Rev. A. Nolin, O. M. I., who was assisted by Rev. Charles Paquette, O. M. I., as sub-deacon. The bearers were R. L. Hildreth, Jurinville, burial was in the family lot in St. Joseph's cemetery, where the communal prayers were read by Rev. Joseph Bonk, O. M. I. Undertakers were Archambault & Son, who had charge of funeral arrangements.



For One Day Only—Wednesday 425 Suits

The season's best models from the leading New York makers—Broadcloth, Velvet, Serge and Gabardine Suits, selling to \$35 and \$40.

Choice \$18.75

Remember one day only sale, Wednesday. No charges. No memos as the losses are too great. Choice of our entire stock \$18.75. Not half cost of many of the suits on display.

CHERRY & WEBB

N. Y. CLOAK & SUIT CO. 12-18 JOHN STREET

A Xmas story that should gladden the heart of any purchaser.

VOTER FACES DEATH

Continued

he had seen in many moons. "You will have to go down and see the registrar of voters," said Mr. McCarthy. "And I guess he will be able to convince them that he is alive."

The man's name was Charles H. Hill and when he reached the registrar's office he was face to face with death again. The registrar's records showed him to be a dead one, but Mr. Hill insisted that it wasn't so. He was willing to give any demonstration within reason, sufficient to prove that he was of this world and still in the flesh. The registrar got their data from the city clerk and they started an investigation. They went into the water works thoroughly and satisfied themselves that the Charles H. Hill, marked "dead" in their records, was before them arguing for the right to exercise his franchise. Mr. Hill went back to the polls and voted.

Lowell Day In Prison

July 21, 1915, will be Lowell day at the Panama-Pacific International exposition. This information was contained in a letter received by Mayor Dennis J. Murphy this morning. Some time ago the mayor received a letter from the chief of special events of the exposition stating that days were being set aside for cities throughout the country and asking the mayor to name a date for Lowell day. The mayor replied that any day selected by the management would be satisfactory and today the following letter was received:

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 2, 1914.
Mr. Dennis J. Murphy,
Mayor of Lowell,
Massachusetts.

Replying to your letter of November 16th, I take pleasure in informing you that I have set aside Wednesday, July 21, 1915, to be designated as "Lowell Day" at the Panama-Pacific International exposition. I trust you will apprise the news-people of this designation in order that we may secure the widest publicity and also that we may have a good representation of the residents of your city present on this day. Very truly yours,
Hollis E. Cooley,
Chief of Special Events.

Filtration Plant Idle

Work on the filtration plant at the boulevard was suspended this morning for the first time since the job started. Neither the contractor's men nor the water department men are at work and his fellow who did not have a permit to move around at all. The place is one great sheet of ice and every inch of the work is ice bound. The contractor, however, expects to be able to resume operations in a day or two.

Archives-Mayor Carmichael

Mayor Murphy is going to Washington tonight to attend the hearing on the Merrimack river navigation project. He will return home on Saturday and in his absence Commissioner James H. Carmichael, president of the municipal council, will be acting mayor.

Contagious Hospital Again

It was stated today that as soon as the smoke of election has cleared away the contagious hospital question will be revived again. Plans and specifications have already been submitted to the state board of health and a date for a conference will be fixed tomorrow.

Huntington Hall Fund

Asked why the Huntington Hall fund, so called, was not taken into consideration with the other trust funds for which it is proposed to set new taxes to restore, Mayor Murphy, today, stated that there never was a Huntington Hall fund. That the money supposed to represent the Huntington Hall fund was simply turned into the general treasury, not as a fund but as so much cash.

The mayor stated that no action would be taken in regard to the proposed borrowing of money to restore the other trust funds until he returned from Washington. "After I get back from Washington," the mayor said, "I will bring the matter to the attention of the municipal council."

DULL ELECTION DAY

Continued

precincts. In wards three, six, seven, eight and nine a fairly good vote was registered before the noon hour, although in some precincts the number was not quite normal, comparing it with previous elections.

The women vote is coming out light, although some interested voters of the first sex were out bright and early. In precinct 2 of ward six, Chelmsford near the corner of Shelburne street, the woman arrived at the polls at 6:55 o'clock and was the first one to receive a ballot.

On Silvery Hill.

One of the worst precincts in the city on account of the slippery road, roundings was certainly precinct 1 of ward seven, located at the school house

In School street near the corner of Pawtucket street. This voting place is located in the middle of the hill and chafers had the time of their lives in making an approach to the building. The street which was covered with ice had a slope on both sides and no automobile was driven close to the curbstone without skidding. The climb of the hill was a most difficult and dangerous feat.

Wet Time

The precinct officers of precinct 2 of ward 3 had a wet time when they entered their voting place located in Chelmsford street near Shelburne street this morning. Through a defect in the roof the rain followed the chimney in torrents and flooded a part of the building. The structure is owned by David Gerow and is rented by the city. Officer Noyes, who was on duty when the precinct officers arrived shortly before 6 o'clock, had his boots and rubber coat on and he was trying to remedy the leak. However, the rain ceased and a great relief was obtained.

A number of precinct officers who had figured on reaching their respective booths at the usual time were late this morning, for some of them were not prepared for the slippery roads and they had all they could do to keep on their feet.

It was reported by many that the voting booths were more comfortable today for the municipal election. Officers have been greatly reduced and this afforded more floor space for the men on duty. Early reports are expected this evening, for the ballot is an easy one to count, only one fold and one tacking being necessary. The men now on duty are mostly all experienced precinct officers and unless some "terror" is made the last reports ought to be in by 7:30 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICES

LIVINGSTON.—Died in Billerica, Dec. 6th, at her home on Andover street, Mrs. A. Maria Livingston. Funeral services will be held at her home, Andover street, Billerica, Centre, on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Burial in St. Mary's cemetery in charge of Undertakers Simons & Brown.

MAGUIRE.—The funeral of Margaret Maguire will take place Wednesday morning (Dec. 9th) at 8:30 o'clock from her home, 612 Mammoth road, Draught. At 9:30 a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Mary's church, Collinsville, Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Jas. P. O'Donnell & Sons.

DOUGHERTY.—Died in this city Dec. 2, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Dougherty, 126 Fort Hill avenue, Mrs. Jeremiah Dougherty Dodge. Prayers will be said at the residence, 126 Fort Hill avenue, on Wednesday morning (Dec. 9th) at 11 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the chapel in the Pine Grove cemetery, Manchester, N. H., at 2 o'clock. Friends invited. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Simons & Brown.

AUDRY.—The funeral of Mr. Amos Audry will take place tomorrow (Dec. 9th) at 10 o'clock from his home, 120 Church street. Solemn high mass of requiem at Notre Dame de Lourdes church at 8 o'clock. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Amodee Archambault & Son.

PORTIN.—The funeral of Mrs. Felix Portin will take place tomorrow (Dec. 9th) at 10 o'clock from the home, 23 Adams street. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Amodee Archambault & Son.

PRUD'HOMME.—The funeral of Mrs. David Prud'homme will take place tomorrow (Dec. 9th) at 10 o'clock from the home, 533 Chelmsford street. Solemn high mass of requiem at Notre Dame de Lourdes church at 8 o'clock. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Amodee Archambault & Son.

ABDOTT.—The funeral of George A. Abdott will take place Thursday afternoon (Dec. 10th) at 2 o'clock from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Crowe, 126 Seventh avenue. A high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Undertakers James P. O'Donnell & Sons.

CASEY.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Casey will take place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Crowe, of 126 Seventh avenue. A high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Undertakers James P. O'Donnell & Sons.

ELIA.—Died in Hudson, Mass., Dec. 5th, at her home, Mrs. Grace Elia. Funeral services will be held at the Lowell cemetery chapel Wednesday morning (Dec. 9th) at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertaker William H. Saunders.

MAGUIRE.—Margaret Maguire, a well known resident of Draught, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Good, 126 Fort Hill avenue, aged 91 years, two months and 10 days. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles P. Good and Mrs. Charles B. Beynon of Manchester, N. H., one son, Dr. Chas. G. Dodge of Hellen, Mont., two sisters, Mrs. Mary Harrington and Mrs. Hannah Harrington, both of Manchester, N. H., also two brothers, Edwin Edgely of New Hampton, N. H., and Asa Edgely of Fresno, Cal.

DEATHS

DODGE.—Mrs. Jerusha E. Dodge, widow of Jonathan Dodge, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Good, 126 Fort Hill avenue, aged 91 years, two months and 10 days. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles P. Good and Mrs. Charles B. Beynon of Manchester, N. H., one son, Dr. Chas. G. Dodge of Hellen, Mont., two sisters, Mrs. Mary Harrington and Mrs. Hannah Harrington, both of Manchester, N. H., also two brothers, Edwin Edgely of New Hampton, N. H., and Asa Edgely of Fresno, Cal.

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terday at her home, 612 Mammoth road, after a brief illness. She leaves two daughters, Bridget and Mary A. Maguire. Decedent was a member of the Immaculate Conception and Sacred Heart societies of St. Mary's church in Collinsville.

HARGRAVES.—Mrs. Bridget Hargraives, an old resident of Centralville and an esteemed attendant of St. Michael's church, died Sunday evening at her home, 12 Fulton street, after a brief illness. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. John F. Smith, a grandson, John F. Smith, Jr., and also a granddaughter, Mrs. David E. Sorenson, all of Lowell.

ABBOTT.—Died Dec. 8 in this city, George A. Abbott, aged 72 years, 60 months and 3 days, at his home, 60 Chelmsford street. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia A. Abbott, four daughters, one son, one sister, one brother and nine grandchildren. Mr. Abbott was a member of Post No. 42, G. A. R.

COGGESHALL.—Mrs. Anna M. Coggeshall died Tuesday morning at her home, 38 Nichols street, aged 53 years, 6 months and 3 days. She is survived by her husband, Fred M. Coggeshall, son, brother, Freeman N. Young of Boston, and a niece, Mrs. E. Perkins of Fall River, Mass. Funeral notice later.

CASEY.—Mrs. Mary Casey, an esteemed old resident, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Crowe, 126 Seventh avenue. She leaves three sons, Michael, Patrick and Owen Casey of Everett; three daughters, Mrs. Michael Crowe, Mrs. Patrick Sheehan and Mrs. Ellen Casey, the latter of Collinsville, Ohio.

NAGLE.—William Nagle died last evening at his home, 35 Merrill street, after a brief illness, aged 28 years. He leaves to mourn his loss a mother, Mrs. Abbie Nagle, three brothers, Patrick, Timothy and Richard, and two sisters, Mrs. McGowan and Miss Anna Nagle. Decedent was a member of the Owls.

DUFFY.—William P. Duffy, a former resident of this city, died today at Reids, Mass. He was a member of the Eagles and Elks. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. M. Agnes Van Alstine of this city, one sister, Patrick Duffy, of Draught. Funeral notice later.

LANGLEY.—Died Dec. 7 at No. 141 Summer street, Mrs. Mary N. Langley, widow of William Langley. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. M. Agnes Van Alstine of this city, one sister, Mrs. A. Moore of Roxbury, Mass. Funeral notice later.

MASSSES THIS MORNING

AT CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN HONOR OF FEAST OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Today is the feast of the Immaculate Conception which is observed as a holy day of obligation by the Catholic Church. Masses were celebrated in aid of the churches of the city this morning, attended by large congregations. In most of the churches the first mass was at 5 or shortly after, to give those who must be at work early an opportunity of attending. At the Immaculate Conception church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the title of the star, masses were at 5:30, 5 and 9 o'clock. The 5 o'clock mass which was a high mass was very largely attended. Rev. Fr. McCarthy, O. M. I., was the celebrant. There was a special musical program. The altar of the blessed virgin was resplendent with lights and cut flowers and there was a halo around the head of the statue of the Immaculate Virgin high in the chancel arch. There will be special devotions in all of the Catholic churches this evening in honor of the day.

The exercises of the retreat at the Immaculate Conception church are attending large crowds of women of the parish this week. There are three masses in the morning, at 5:30, 5 and 9 o'clock, respectively, followed by instructions. The evening exercises consist of the recitation of the blessed virgin, sermon by Fr. O'Connor, O. P., and benediction of the blessed sacrament.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Cor. Gorham and Anderson sts.
Near Edison Cemetery. Tel. 1017

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THE SEASON IS HERE FOR THE RENOVATION OF

Carriages and Automobiles

EDDIE'S FIDDLE

Was Returned to Him This Morning in Police Court

"Fiddle up, fiddle up, on Eddie's violin," somebody murmured as the final chapter of Grace Hardy's case came up before the local police court this morning. Grace, you remember, was charged with taking a violin from her former sweetheart, Edward Vivian.

When court convened today a violin case lay upon the clerk's desk. Immediately the case in question was called. Judge Enright asked the complainant if that was his violin. Edward pounced upon the case like a long lost friend.

Zagari opening it up, the gallant courtier brought forth his fiddle. Tensely he drew forth first the violin and then the bow. "Yes," he answered the court, "this is my fiddle. See, here's where I had the bow fixed one time."

And without more ado he twanged the strings to see whether or not the instrument gave forth the same resonant tone as when he sought to woo the fair Grace with sentimental tunes.

Apparently Edward cared not a whit for the spectators who were smiling broadly at his efforts to bring the strings into accord with his ideas of harmony. When last seen Edward was calmly strutting out of the court room with his violin carefully tucked under his arm. The smile which lighted up his features showed conclusively that satisfaction had been wrought. The court accepted Lawyer Moloney's plea of nolo for the defendant and the musical case was at a harmonious end.

A sad case was brought forward when Probation Officer Slatery surrendered a young girl to the court. Two attempts had been made by the court and probation officer to give the girl an opportunity to live a right sort of life but their efforts proved unavailing.

She was at first sent home to her father but this arrangement met with no success. She still continued to stay out until late at night or rather early morning, and finally the girl was put in the care of the probation department.

This morning she stood before the court with downcast head. Three days she has been missing from her home and in answer to the question put by Judge Enright this morning said that she had been staying with a girl friend. A look of bewilderment came into her face when the clerk read her sentence of six months. In the hour of correction but showed no other sign of emotion.

Peter Michael wasn't guilty of non-support—he said so himself. His wife said he was. The court ordered a continuance of the case until it resulted in a draw. And this was the how of it.

The wife allowed that Peter wasn't giving himself and two children proper support. Peter readily admitted that part of it but said that his wife would not come and live with him. She persisted, said he, in living with a family whom he was not fond of to say the least. The interpreter was a busy person.

Peter said his wife's friends gave him a beating and lifted his classic countenance to the court in displaying a couple of dents upon his brow. His wife agreed that hubbly got a whaling all right, but thought he deserved the same for he was drunk. Judge Enright finally sent them both home to iron out their trouble.

Three requests for sentences were made to the court this morning. Rum had done its work on two of those who appeared before Judge Enright on drunkenness charges and they asked that they be sent away for a time in order to get rid of the alcohol already choking their systems.

NEURALGIC PAINS

an alderman from each ward, six
men-at-large, three members of
fire commission, four members of
board of public works and four of
board of education are to be chosen
and the candidates number about
one to one for the places to be filled.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Leo M. Frank will be taken before the Fulton county superior court here tomorrow for resentence to death for murder of Mary Phagan. That announcement was made by Solicitor General Darsey yesterday after receipt of news from Washington that the supreme court had refused to grant a writ of error for retrial of Frank's case by that tribunal. The efforts will be made now, it is said, to procure a pardon or commutation of sentence from Georgia state officials.



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If you want help at home or in your

st invigorating and refreshing hair
ics known. It is easily used at
ne—not expensive, and even one

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

Tincture of Iodine is a familiar

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE RIVER PROJECT

From many different sources comes information as to the ways of federal experts and congressional committees which confirms us in our belief that the supporters of the Merrimack river navigation project have no cause to feel discouraged because of the adverse report of the U. S. board of engineers, acting through Col. Craighill. This report, of course, has put an obstacle in the way, but by foresight and proper management the obstacle may be removed and the first practical steps may be taken towards making the Merrimack river navigable from Lowell to the sea.

One who has had wide experience with the national government in all relating to the development of waterways recently called the attention of some local gentlemen interested in the Merrimack river project, to the proper mode of procedure. "I would suggest," he said, "that the first thing to do for the Massachusetts and New Hampshire delegation in congress to get the board of engineers to order a public hearing in Lowell, and have the full board of U. S. engineers come from Washington. After the hearing show them the river from Lowell to the sea and get a favorable report." He mentioned many specific instances of such a mode of procedure, one of the most notable being at Portsmouth, N. H., where a river development project has just been completed, after having received no fewer than three adverse reports from the federal engineers before they consented to approve. At Portsmouth did not get discouraged after three applications of the government ice cap, Lowell should go to the second attack with courage and conviction.

Lowell and the other communities of the Merrimack valley must not for a moment lose sight of this fact: We must first get a favorable report from the U. S. engineers before we can get a federal appropriation. This is a law of congress which cannot be overruled or ignored. When our project receives the sanction of the government engineers, it will be time enough to go before the River and Harbor committee. In the meantime hearings at Washington and large delegations to the national capital have a certain advertising and sentimental value, but something more than sentiment is needed. We have to battle with the accusation that the Merrimack river scheme is merely a sentimental one in which the trade and business returns would be incommensurable with the necessary preliminary outlay of government funds.

A great national body which has in more ways than one shown its interest in the Merrimack river scheme is the Atlantic Seaboard Waterways Association which includes in its plan a possibility of using a part of the Merrimack river as a link in the Atlantic coast waterway from Maine to Florida. It might be well if our local active interests were to get the president of the association—Hon. J. Hampton Moore, M. C.—from Pennsylvania, to come to Lowell and talk to our people about the development of waterways. Such development is now being agitated not only in this section but throughout the country, for neglect of our splendid opportunities along such lines has been one of the reproaches of past American government.

Congressmen Rogers and Phelan, backed by our chamber of commerce, similar bodies along the valley, and by the public generally, have statistics that cost the state thousands of dollars to controvert the claim of the engineers that the returns would not be sufficient to justify the outlay. The fact of the state's readiness to spend a million, whenever the federal government takes the initiative should prove a forcible argument in establishing not only the desirability but the practicability of the navigation scheme. At present, however, our efforts must be brought to bear on the board of army engineers instead of congress or congressional committees, as we can do nothing until the "experts" have given their approval. Let us work night and main for the Merrimack river, but let us work in the way calculated to obtain the best results.

THE "NAVY" BUNCOMBE

It is very rash for non-professional critics to rush into the controversy between Messrs. Gardner and Lodge on the one hand and Secretary Daniels on the other as to our preparedness for war or lack of it, but, nevertheless, some reflections are timely. Even admitting for the sake of argument, that everything is as bad as represented by the two eminent government critics, where does the blame lie? They cannot hope to prove the charge, surely, that the degeneration they deplore came about wholly or mostly during the present regime. A navy could not possibly be any chain of circumstances fall away behind in one year or two. Yet, this is precisely what Messrs. Lodge and Gardner hint. That Secretary Daniels desires, the charges, backed up by high officials and officers of the army and navy is not germane to this phase of the question. Mr. Roosevelt, as is to be expected, is also against the present administration on the matter, but this adds picturesque rather than weight to the discussion.

Supposing, then, the charges to be true, the responsibility rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the last two or three administrations. Since the Spanish war—which must have revealed our naval and army status beyond question or dispute—the "publican" party has been in power, and not only in power but absolutely supreme in federal matters. During all of this time Mr. Lodge has been a member of the senate naval committee and very influential in everything of an international significance. During the last ten years of republican administration more than \$2,200,000,000 was spent on the navy. Where has it gone? Why did Senator Lodge permit the navy to become so inefficient without raising a voice of protest? Let us not be fooled. There is more than good reason to believe that the "preparedness" issue is being agitated with the convenient background of the European war to give it plausible conviction. It is a time for anything but emotional agitation, and if Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner wish to convince the American public of their sincerity, let them describe the conditions they allege to a republican regime and not to the democratic administration which has not had time to spoil the navy, even had it been so disposed.

THE HOLDUP MAN

One type of holdup man who starts a wave of hysteria and terror in any city where he makes his appearance is the wretch who attacks defenseless women late at night in lonely streets. We have had some of his species from time to time during the past few years.

EAST AND WEST

Judging from the war news of the past week or so, no spectacular battle may be expected for some days as the allies and the Germans in the west and the Russians and the Germans in the east, respectively, have been at a deadlock, each side strengthening its position instead of engaging in offensive moves on a big scale. Some prominent Germans have given it as their opinion that the Germans plan to crush France before dealing with Russia, leaving England as the last and most formidable foe. An ambitious project, surely, but nevertheless one that must not be scoffed at. Undoubtedly the Germans would be satisfied in the east to keep the Russians off until some definite object is gained in the west. For Germany is determined to keep the war outside its own boundaries, and its main apprehension is that the allies may drive its depleted forces of the west back. At present, therefore, it is a huge test of endurance on both sides, with time the determining factor. Despite the wonderful German efficiency, its armies have lost enormously, but so, to some extent, have all the armies. As yet there is nothing decisive in the struggle and while the odds are against Germany the old adage is still true: while the battle rages the outcome is still uncertain.

Another congressional session begun. If it arouses as much discussion

as the last, and that preceding, the country will be all attention. The war may at any time precipitate an interesting phase of congressional activity and the members will be more keyed up than usual. The political complexion, too, will be a cause for renewed interest by the American public, which will watch to see if President Wilson will still hold the reins.

The warm spell which ushered in December has changed suddenly to cold and dry breezes which have swelled into enormous hurricanes on the ocean. The wintry winds are up and away and all out of doors has taken notice. Still, the inclemency and coldness of the outside world make the fireside or even the unarmament radiator more cheerful. Most weather prophets predict a long and cold winter.

Think of some poor fellow lying in the trenches just now with a jagged wound made by bursting shrapnel, and then—think of the nice warm material down in the Red Cross rooms in the Runkels building, waiting for willing fingers.

Mail your Christmas packages early; nothing is more disappointing than the Christmas present that arrives December 27th.

Another criminal nearly caught by a police officer who nearly got there on time.

SEEN AND HEARD

A man who makes dry speeches is rarely a good temperance advocate.

The fellow who hustles will get there sooner or later.

Shut your ears when people praise you; listen intently and heed when they criticize. Then you may profit.

Usually he who wears a motive behind each act of others has one behind each of his own.

What a success some men would be if they devoted as many hours to business as they try to make their wives believe they do.

WORTH THE PRICE

An old friend visited one who had just moved into a new neighborhood and by way of condolence remarked, "I am sorry to see an advertisement in the paper that you had lost a diamond. I did not know you had one."

"You must put up appearances, you know."

"Yes, I suppose so. But why hadn't you shown it to me?"

"Oh, I don't mean I had the diamond. But it's worth the price of the advertisement to make the new neighbors think I had one."

WAR REVENUE LAW

Internal revenue collectors throughout the country received notice this week from the internal revenue bureau that the government does not intend to prosecute anyone subject to the war revenue law who shows a willingness and readiness to buy the new stamp taxes. The notice was sent to allay fears on the part of thousands of persons all over the country who have hesitated to obtain revenue stamps to comply with the law and who, because of their inability to do so, became frightened over what might happen in the event they were not on the minute with their stamping.

FOR THAT "RUN-DOWN" "TIRED" CONDITION

Make Yourself Feel "Fine-as-a-Fiddle" With Famous Rheumalalts

If the severe strains of business and social life are beginning to tell on you and you are in a run-down condition, give your internal system a bath.

This is easily done by simply dissolving a little Rheumalalts in a glass of water, and you have a delightful carbonated drink that cleans out the stomach and intestines, eliminates toxins and poisons, and leaves the intestinal canal clean and sweet.

If you are bothered with constipation, headaches, yellow skin, coated tongue, bad breath, indigestion, biliousness, neuralgia or rheumatism, Rheumalalts will fix you up in short order.

Rheumalalts acts quickly and gently on the bowels, liver and kidneys without griping or nausea. It is a uric acid solvent as well as a saline laxative.

Rheumalalts contains no alcohol or other injurious drugs. Ask your druggist for about five ounces. If they haven't Rheumalalts, communicate with the famous Rheumalalts Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and they will see that you are supplied.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

That is dry, \$2.00 per load, \$1.00 per half load.

JOHN P. QUINN

Telephones 1180 and 2480. When busy call the other.

HAVE COLOR IN YOUR CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor—you have a bad taste in your mouth—a heavy, ungodly feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for cod liver oil—are prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study with his patients.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

If you want a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days, you must get at the cause.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like cod liver oil, but have no dangerous after effects. They start the bile and overcome constipation. That's why millions of boxes are sold annually at 40¢ and 25¢ per box. All druggists.

Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results.

The Olive Tablet Co., Columbus, O.

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A MISUNDERSTANDING

An entirely erroneous impression that the federal government, in quarantining poultry, was intended to prevent the shipment of dressed poultry into or out of quarantined states has led to a very serious effect on the turkey industry of the United States, according to the poultry specialists of the department of agriculture. Studies of the Thanksgiving turkey market in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, indicated that turkeys were somewhat scarce, and as a result prices ruled high on a very firm market.

The reason for the scarcity, the specialists find, is that the farm buyers of turkeys, under the impression that quarantined states and other states were afraid to order poultry, were afraid to order poultry for live turkeys which the farmers would accept.

Lawrence Sun-American.

OVERDOING IT

The great attention paid to athletics and the adulation of those who excel in sports in our colleges have at least an undesirable effect, place the studious and really useful men in the background and frequently make heroes of men who actually haven't a thing to their credit other than that they excel in some popular sport. True it is that there are prizes for accomplishment in mental contests but they get much less attention than they would if the crowd were not overshadowed by the craze for athletics. Athletics are all right, but they can be overworked.

Berkshire Eagle.

"WHO'S THIS?"

One of the most annoying experiences that the users of the telephone have to undergo is to answer the call of the bell only to have a peremptory voice command "Who's that?" or "Who's this?" to give the information that the abrupt one claims you will probably be told "wrong number" and according to the will be made in an announcement that seems to place the responsibility for the mistake entirely upon you.—Meriden Journal.

MAIL EARLY ALSO

In the weeks preceding Christmas we hear much advice as to shopping early. Such advice is well warranted. But if we are in shop early why not also mail early? Why not get the packages which we intend to send to a distance well on their way before the holiday is here?—Worcester Gazette.

AMERICAN APPLE CROP

American apple crop, at a reasonable estimate, this year will approximate 50,000,000 barrels. This sized crop would furnish one-half barrel, or 150 apples, for each member of our population. An apple a day eaten out of hand by Uncle Samuel's family from October to March would consume our entire crop. This makes no allowance for pie, apple sauce and baked apples.—Farm and Fireside.

THE PAST WEEK

We have had some pleasant and mild weather most of the week, and in the fog—a thick and baffling as the last—celebrated brands manufactured in dear old London and Manchester, which were for having force that are but one grade this side of rain. Motormen and chauffeurs and drivers of horses found the early mornings, too, some and all pedestrians had to be careful in crossing streets or they would find themselves bumping a horse or a vehicle.—Brooklyn Enterprise.

DEMOCRAT WON

Win. M. Ingraham Elected Mayor of Portland by 238 Votes

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—William M. Ingraham, democrat, was elected mayor of Portland yesterday over Frank M. Low, republican, by a vote of 554 to 316, a plurality of 238. The vote last year was Curtis, Dem., 518; Chapman, Rep., 517. The democrats elected five of the nine aldermen and 13 of the 27 councilmen, making a 10 vote or a joint ballot, with the mayor paying the casting vote. The aldermen elected are: Ward 1, Albert B. Waite, Dem.; ward 2, George F. Peckey, Dem.; ward 3, Frank J. Mitchell, Dem.; ward 4, Thomas E. Frates, Dem.; ward 5, Francis D. Martin, Rep.; ward 6, John H. Dooley, Dem.; ward 7, William H. Howatt, Rep.; ward 8, Darius S. Roberts, Rep.; ward 9, Charles W. Sackett, Rep.

The republicans elected two of the three councilmen in ward 1.

SEWAGE HELD IN \$3,000

Lawrence Young Man Charged With Attempting to Extort \$10,000 From John Joyce By Threat

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—Arthur 11. Sewade, aged 22, of 15 Boston street, held in \$3,000 bonds for the grand jury in the police court yesterday on a charge of attempting to extort \$10,000 from John Joyce, a wealthy Andover resident, after he had called at the Joyce home and received a decoy package.

Mr. Joyce testified to receiving a letter a few days ago. The letter was submitted to the court. In it the writer demanded that the money should be wrapped in a newspaper and given to a man who would call for it. There was a threat that unless Mr. Joyce complied with these terms his home would be dynamited.

Sewade was represented by counsel and pleaded not guilty.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

"BLOOD WILL TELL"

The Heroes of the War.

"Blood will tell" is an axiom that in all the ages has never been falsified. Every man who does a brave, heroic act carries within his veins a quality of blood that urges and sustains him. No matter whether he inherits it from a long line of famous ancestors or from the sound and healthy constitution of his immediate parents, whose only distinction is honorable toil and a simple, virtuous life.

It matters little where or how you obtain it, but it matters all the world that by good means you possess good blood. Good blood is first, last and always the making of many men and especially women. It is the source of all courage, virtue and happiness.

A new man can be made out of one that's "used-up." Bilious and dyspeptic. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs and strengthens the system, and restores healthful tone. As an appetizing, restorative tonic it keeps at work the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. It's the only Blood and Liver Remedy that's guaranteed in every case, to benefit or cure. It doesn't do all that's claimed for it, the money is promptly refunded. But it keeps its promises—that's the reason it can be sold in this way.

It is not only a good remedy for its ingredients, but it's printed on a wrapper. You only pay for the good you get.

"Discovery" strengthens. Weak lungs, relieves Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs and kindred affections.

FREE—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, bound in cloth, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of wrapping and mailing only. Address: Dr. J. C. Pierce, Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank M. Hadley

Successor to Charles Wheeler

Largest Stock of Marble and Granite for Memorials

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ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 522 J, Niagara and Hudson sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

FOR SCHOOL EXTENSION

NEW SCHEME EMANATING FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT MIGHT BE APPLIED IN LOWELL

Brand new in New England is a suggestion made by State Supt. of Schools Henry Morrison of New Hampshire before the city council at Manchester in regard to the material extension of school buildings for the accommodation of new courses or of additional pupils.

Manchester needs and wants accommodations for a new vocational high school building. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been recommended for the erection of a building for this purpose. Before acting upon the recommendation, the city council called in Superintendent Morrison for his advice and his practical presentation of the several phases of the question contained a surprise in every sentence.

He called existing notions of high school building old-fashioned and conservative. We put all our money into brick and mortar, he claimed, rather than into teachers' salaries. If a factory were constructed with the same degree of efficiency which marks the conduct of the average eastern high, it would be bankrupt within a month.

Abandoning the old idea of erecting huge buildings for the accommodation of new courses or for prospective pupils, he substituted a scheme that has been most successfully worked out in the west, especially in Pasadena, Cal., a city but little larger than Concord, N. H.

There the high school consists of three buildings on a campus, modeled after the fashion of our junior colleges. Different departments are conducted in different buildings in the same way that a college has its science hall, its academic building, its law department, its theological school, all in different structures.

Instead of erecting a huge building and including the city to the extent of \$500,000, he recommended to the council at Manchester the building of a \$60,000 structure which would contain only facilities for the teaching of the desired mechanics, household and commercial art courses.

The \$300,000 proposition does not only a sound educational or architectural policy. The separate building would provide all the room necessary and would not embarrass the city. Later, after the present excellent high school building has been remodelled so that it would accommodate 3500 pupils rather than the present enrollment of 550, and after the city has grown so that additional room is necessary, the council will feel that it can afford to construct still another school building. Gradually the high school will come to mean not one or several huge, unwieldy, expensive buildings but a community of buildings, a little university, just as satisfactory in results, just as attractive in appearance, and much less costly in both initial expense and maintenance. When the dust wakes up to methods of doing things differently than our fathers did them, it will find the real meaning of progress.

BILLERICA

A reception held in the vestry of the Unitarian church of Billerica last evening closed the exercises connected with the installation of the new pastor, Rev. William L. Walsh, formerly of Brookwood park. He also took a gold watch and jewelry valued at \$2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Titus were guests at dinner.

The burglar climbed the front porch and entered by the window of Mrs. Doremus' baby's room. To keep the child quiet he gave her father's gold watch, with which she was playing when her mother discovered the robbery a few minutes later.

OUR SPECIAL

SET OF \$8.00

TEETH

Will be feature of our business for the next 30 days. Ordinary dentists charge \$12-\$15 for teeth that are positively no better. We guarantee a perfect fit or no pay.

Painless, extracting free when teeth are ordered.

Old plates made good as new.

Gold Crown and Bridge \$5

Work a Specialty

Boston Painless Dental Rooms

DR. B. D. BLANCHARD,

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Superior Quality

Prompt Service

Fair Prices

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W. E. LIVINGSTON CO.

Telephone 1550

Established 1828

15 Thorndike Street

Just the Weather for One of Those Warm Mackinaws.

Bright patterns came last week—every last one made from real mackinaw blankets, prices \$5.00 to \$10.00

Mackinaw Ulsters.

Splendid protectors, just the garment for hard work or driving—these long double-breasted patterns of real mackinaw blankets \$15.00

Winter Caps

—Golf or hawtrock, made from heavy chevrons or Chinchillas, inside or outside bands, 50c

Electric Seal Caps

A lot we bought during the warm days when the maker got "cold feet"—usually \$3, for \$2.00



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Angola and Zephyr Scarfs

—Made by Woolsey, England—great, warm double scarfs in solid colors or with contrasting stripes across the ends, made for men, but we're selling lots of these to young women, \$1.00 and \$1.50

FACTORY LEAGUE CROWDED ALLEYS

Tremont & Suffolk Still
in Lead—Team and In-
dividual Averages

The seventh week of the Manufacturers' league finds the Tremont & Suffolk aggregation still leading with the Bantings a close second. The T. & S. and Bantings meet this week and a most exciting game is expected for a clean victory for the Bantings will make them the leaders while a three-point cleanup for the T. & S. quintet will make it easy running for a while. Jodelin is leading the individual average with McDermott second and Buckley third.

The eighth week of the league is called for Thursday night and each and every captain is requested to be present or be represented as the meeting is of importance to each and every team.

The All-Star team meet the Les Michaels on Saturday and are confident that after defeating them Saturday 1473 to 1424 that they can repeat. Jodelin was the high man with 376, Lane, Buckley and McDermott rolled well in the absence of E. O'Brien, Secretary Farrell rolled and piled up 259 which was creditable. Jodelin's single of 121 was high.

Wednesday: Hamilton vs. B. & M. Car Shops.
Thursday: Bantings vs. Tremont & Suffolk.
Friday: Merrimacks vs. Plush Mill.
All postponed games are to be rolled off this week.

Team Won Lost
Tremont & Suffolk 14 1
Bantings 12 3
Les Michaels 10 6
Merrimacks 9 7
Plush Mill 8 8
Hamilton 7 9
B. & M. Car Shop 6 10
Suffolk 5 11
Merrimack 4 12
Merrimack 3 13
Merrimack 2 14
Merrimack 1 15
Merrimack 0 16

Highest team total: First, U. S. Bantings 1473. Second, Tremont & Suffolk 1424.
Highest team single: First, Merrimacks 511. Second, U. S. Cartridge Co. 502.
Highest individual three-string total: William Williams, 327; 24 and third tied by Lane of U. S. Bantings and Jodelin of T. & S. 325.
Highest individual single: First, McDermott 376. Second, Buckley 375. Third, Jodelin 374. Fourth, Chandler, B. & M. Car Shops 320.
Individual averages over 90:
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KILBANE GETS A DRAW

MANDOT GIVES GOOD AS HE GETS
AT AKRON—CHAMPION LEADS IN
FIRST TWO ROUNDS

AKRON, O., Dec. 8.—Joe Mandot of New Orleans, a lightweight, and Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, champion featherweight, fought a 12-round bout here last night. The scrap was a clever one, and although no decision was given, the newspaper writers said it was even.

Mandot was unmarked at the end of the fight. In the first two rounds Kilbane landed efforts, but in the other 10, with the possible exception of the eighth, Mandot landed as often, if not oftener than the featherweight champion. In a clinch in the 10th round Kilbane received a bad cut over the right eye.

The last two rounds were very fast, but Kilbane's swings often went wild. The 12th was rough. Both men fell to the floor several times in clinches. Mandot appeared the fresher at the end of the bout.

Don't look for premiums or coupons, as the cost of the choice Turkish and domestic tobaccos blended in Camel Cigarettes prohibits their use. All the value goes into the cigarettes—you'll spot the difference soon as you've whiffed just one smooth, fragrant Camel. No cigarette aftertaste. Get that? Give Camels a tryout. 20 for 10 cents.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or \$1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after making one package you are not delighted with Camels, return the other nine packages, and we will refund your money.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel
20 for 10 Cents

Something Doing Last
Night Among the Pin
Knights

The Soco-Loell league rolled off a couple of matches last night on Kiltredge alleys in spite of the storm. The Eastern Job had no difficulty at all in taking their game from the Ollies. The Shippers, in their squabble with the Country bowlers, won by a hundred pins. Bibeault and Sharpe were the individual stars.

The Minor league staged one game. The U. S. Banting team took the Violets into camp with ease. McQuade scored the high single and also the highest total. In the Concord league the Washingtons defeated the Inviolables. Team 1 of the Royal Arcanum league won from Team 4 and Team 3 defeated Team 2.

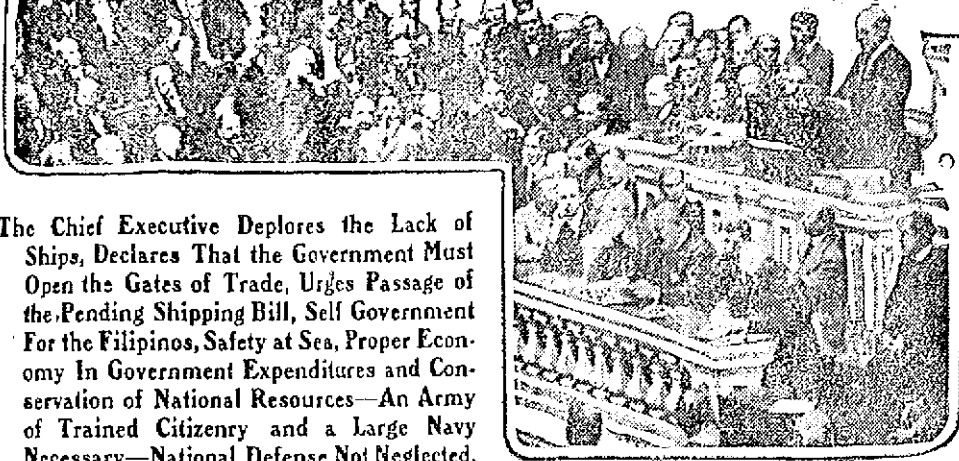
The Kimball System bowlers were at it again last night. The Bufts only captured one string in their match with the Vermillions and lost out. The Jvy Greens won from the Lavenders by a narrow margin. The scores:

Violas: Corbett, 260; Graham, 254; Jordan, 258; Coleman, 257; Quinn, 263; total, 1292.
U. S. Bantings: G. Roberts, 271; W. Roberts, 277; Scott, 215; Bortwistle, 264; McQuade, 312; total, 1420.
Country: John Thurbur, 305; Smith, 291; Grant, 272; Sharpe, 293; total, 1169.
Ollies: Hammond, 274; Collins, 215; Judd, 231; Silcox, 278; Harrell, 264; total, 1262.
Shippers: Hartwell, 285; O'Neill, 297; Welcome, 267; Bibeault, 345; Baker, 246; total, 1435.
Lavenders: Proulx, 237; Monahan, 233; P. Conley, 260; total, 1230.
Bufts: Jim Quinn, 215; F. Ramsden, 225; Judd, 231; Silcox, 278; Harrell, 264; total, 1262.
Vermillions: Hong, 267; Wheeler, 253; Jvy Quinn, 258; Gates, 271; Kimball, 289; total, 1238.
Lavenders: Reed, 242; Bailey, 234; Owens, 244; Moylan, 272; Buckley, 293; total, 1285.
Country: W. Ramsden, 292; Crossley, 282; 127; Harmon, 274; Doss, 256; total, 1267.
Federal: Hazlett, 253; Sub, 249; Homer, 235; Dillie, 257; Hickey, 294; total, 1289.
Concord Five: McMahon, 249; Heslan, 237; Holand, 277; Bradbury, 267; Mulder, 232; total, 1265.
Whit: 237; 237; 237; 237; 237; total, 1265.
Olympics: Mitchell, 254; Mahon, 249; Judd, 231; Silcox, 278; Taylor, 267; total, 1262.
Washingtons: Allen, 278; Hinde, 267; Curtis, 278; Conannon, 257; A. Doyle, 276; total, 1266.
Inviolables: McMahon, 270; Teague, 241; Sub, 218; Rogers, 242; Burns, 305; total, 1266.
Team 1: McElroy, 231; Buchanan, 223; Eldridge, 232; H. Richardson, 215; Mullen, 245; G. McElroy, 234; total, 1266.
Team 2: W. Carr, 222; Hodgman, 231; Dunn, 238; A. McElroy, 201; J. Richardson, 259; Sub, 204; total, 1461.
Team 3: Hartley, 295; Paradis, 271; Carle, 239; Abbott, 291; Sub, 216; total, 1242.
Team 4: Burrill, 235; Leggett, 233; Hartley, 247; Gurney, 241; Bell, 231; total, 1217.
Boston: Fwing, 262; Shaughnessy, 266; O'Don, 230; S. White, 265; McGuire, 254; total, 1437.
Ironclads: Grant, 263; Preston, 216; Gray, 269; Callahan, 253; Kirby, 250; total, 1251.

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The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



The Chief Executive Deplores the Lack of Ships, Declares That the Government Must Open the Gates of Trade, Urges Passage of the Pending Shipping Bill, Self Government for the Filipinos, Safety at Sea, Proper Economy in Government Expenditures and Conservation of National Resources—An Army of Trained Citizenry and a Large Navy Necessary—National Defense Not Neglected.



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PRINCIPAL POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

First.—Urges passage of bills now pending for unlocking natural resources with proper conservation and for encouraging use of navigable waters for generation of power.

Second.—Says senate should sanction bill for greater self government for Filipinos passed by house.

Third.—Recommends that congress pass shipping bill now pending creating a government merchant marine.

Fourth.—Urges passage of seamen's safety bill.

Fifth.—Asks for a law to chart the dangerous coasts of Alaska.

Sixth.—Points out need of strictest economy consistent with efficient government and recommends systematic governmental reorganization.

Seventh.—States plainly that he is opposed to a big standing army, but says America should encourage a citizenry trained in the rudiments of military affairs and accustomed to arms.

Eighth.—Says a powerful navy is our natural and proper means of defense, but asks who can tell what sort of navy to build.

FOLLOWING is President Wilson's annual message, delivered at the beginning of the short term of the Sixty-third congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before, and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

log. But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

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essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before, and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

AMERICA FACES NEW MARKETS FOR TRADE.

Merchant Marine Must Be Built Up to Meet Opportunity.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the

"WE NEED SHIPS; WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."

The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve mankind, ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. * * * We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

sens, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve mankind, ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously. But we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are ex-

traordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole, and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS IS URGED.

President Says Senate Should Pass Measure Now Before Senate.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate. I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines. How better in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life; how better could we demonstrate our own self possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed? I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct

GATES OF TRADE MUST BE OPENED.

The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw.

the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would dis-

pear or find other channels while we debated the means.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait indefinitely. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

SAYS SHIPPING BILL IS VERY IMPORTANT.

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Opened Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open

NOT A NIGGARDLY NATION.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance, that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. I will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States. The representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought to Be Removed by Charts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives

have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization to Gain Greater Efficiency.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow placeable both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government. They wish, rather, to enlarge them, and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed, and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO BIG STANDING ARMY.

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Question of National Defenses.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a na-

NO LARGE STANDING ARMY.

We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, "Are you ready to defend yourselves?" we reply, "Most assuredly, to the utmost, and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp; we will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do—to defend ourselves against attack? We have al-

ways found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to live in peace. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none.

Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. There lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

WILL RELY ON TRAINED CITIZENS, NOT SOLDIERS.

In Time of Peril Nation Will Answer Call to Arms Nobly.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, "Are you ready to defend yourselves?" we reply, "Most assuredly; to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making

TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril * * * upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. * * * We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. * * * It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant

policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense, and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

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But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all time with free hearts and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade, to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily now and in the years to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

Minutes and Seconds.

At least twenty-five centuries before Christ the Babylonians used a sexagesimal system of notation, consisting of sari and sossi, of which we have vestiges when we reckon sixty minutes to the hour and sixty seconds to the minute, or 3,600 seconds—that is, a sari of sossi—to the hour. That we count twelve inches to the foot, twenty-four hours to the day, 360 degrees of longitude around the equator, ninety degrees of latitude from the equator to the poles and sixty miles to a degree may also be traced to the same duodecimal Babylonian system of numeration, which originally reckoned sixty shekels to the mina and sixty minas to the talent. All these numbers are factors or multiples of the sari, or sixty. Our measure of time, money, of linear and angular space are all derived from the Greeks, who obtained them from the Babylonians, probably through the Phoenicians.

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1914

PRICE ONE CENT

THE LOWELL SUN

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

EVERYBODY SLIDING ON SLIPPERY STREETS

Storm of Last Night Left Streets Coated With Ice—Mill Hands Had Hard Time Getting to Work

The one who got to his or her place of business this morning without sprawling on the icy sidewalk, was lucky. The writer, on his way down town, described some figures on the glassy surface that would turn a fancy skater green with envy. The street cars were well patronized because a great many Lowell men and women deemed it advisable to adopt the "safety first" slogan.

But, 'tis an ill wind that blows no good. The hail that started in about one o'clock this morning and later turned to rain that froze on street and sidewalk made business good for the blacksmiths. The writer passed three blacksmith shops and all of them were filled with horses; front and side streets were lined with them and disappointed owners were leading their horses away because they did not want to wait until the afternoon to have them shod.

At eight o'clock this morning somebody telephoned to the Sun office from the city yard to ask if anything had been heard of a stray horse. The horse, it seems, left his bed and board without any just cause, or words to that effect, and went to pairs unknown. He probably went out to have his teeth sharpened and got lost in the shuffle.

Horses on their way to the blacksmith shops had a hard time to keep their feet and quite a number of tumblers were witnessed. One man came down Thordike hill with a pair of horses and the horses slid from the top to the bottom of the hill with the man holding on to the halter ropes and sliding too. A poor old lady who wanted to get over the hill gave it up for a bad job after several attempts, and a kind-hearted caddy, noting her discomfort, drove his carriage over from the depot and took her to the crest of the hill. He had had his horse sharpened early in the morning.

Ballot Boxes Sliding

The ballot boxes were taken away from the basement at city hall about 5:30 o'clock this morning, or early enough to reach the polling booths before six o'clock. Each of the boxes was accompanied by two or three men, including a police officer, and there were some funny incidents connected with the delivery of the boxes. In one instance the men had to take the box up a hill. It was a case of slip and sprawl from start to finish and just as they were about to reach the top of the hill a few feet slipped and down the hill went the box, policeman and all. If any enures appear in that

THE MAN IN THE MOON

Also Other Pleasing Features Will Entertain The Sun Readers on Wednesday

That far-seeing individual known as "The Man in the Moon" will have an entertaining article for the Sun readers tomorrow. He begins by relating a very pathetic incident which he witnessed. It will cause some wholesome thinking. He also discusses the Pawtucketville case of recent date in which a pistol figured. This article will be of interest to everyone.

Most everyone is puzzled by some questions of etiquette. Perhaps your question will be answered in the article "Every Day Etiquette," which will appear in tomorrow's Sun with a lot of helpful information.

Virginia Vales' "Sleeping Time" tales please all the children. Tomorrow the story is "Alice." It will make a pleasant reading lesson for your little boy or girl.

A very timely question, namely that of choosing furs, is discussed by "The French Maid" in her article which will appear in tomorrow's Sun. Whether or not the reader is contemplating the purchase of these articles of comfort, this discussion will be of interest.

How you may curl or wave your hair without the use of the hairbrush heated iron will be described in "The Rabbit's Foot" tomorrow.

Carnival night, Associate, Thurs. eve.

FURS
REPAIRED
REMODELLED
REDYED
AT REASONABLE PRICES
WEINER'S FUR STORE
228 Merrimack St., Lowell
Lawrence Haverhill

particular precinct they will probably be blamed on the ice.

Worst Walking in Years

A weaver who has been employed in the carpet mills for a great many years said to the writer: "I have traveled those streets a great many times and in all kinds of weather, but I never saw them as dangerous as they are this morning. They have taken a good many falls out of me and there's no way of getting back at 'em." Mill workers and others will remember today for some time to come, for it's a safe bet that a small percentage of them reached their homes, counters or desks without assuming an undignified position in the street. One young man stepped out of a car in Merrimack square and came very near meeting with serious injury. No sooner had he stepped from the car than his feet went from under him and he fell backwards, his head striking the car steps. He saved himself considerably with his hands and but for the fact that he had them under him the blow on the head would undoubtedly have rendered him unconscious. His head was cut, but not very badly.

Cars Were Delayed

The early morning street cars were delayed, but at 10 o'clock it was reported that they were running on time. The telephone and telegraph wires were covered with ice, but there was not enough of it to do much damage and only minor troubles were reported. Clocks in any way exposed to the storm were stopped and few, if any, of the street clocks succeeded in ticking out the seconds. The rain, hail and sleet was too much for them.

The Sand Men

It was quite impossible for the street department to sand all the sidewalks of the city but a goodly number were covered with the force at command by Commissioner Morse. Sever was sand and were necessary or more appreciated by the people who had to use the sidewalks. Only the principal thoroughfares were attended to in the early morning, but later the city was pretty well attended to by the sand men.

Fell on Slippery Street

Joseph Gentile of Auburn street, employed at the Davis livery stable at 350 Middlesex street, slipped on the ice in the row of the stable about 7 o'clock this morning and fell to the ground, sustaining two broken ribs when he struck against a stone. He was removed in the ambulance to the Lowell hospital where his injuries were treated.

MEDICAL EXAMINER MEIGS

THINKS THE HUMAN FEET FOUND ON DUMP CAME FROM A DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Medical Examiner Meigs, after closely examining the human legs found on the Allen street dump, came to the conclusion that they were amputated by a surgical operation and that there was no mystery behind the discovery. It is not usual, however, to throw the amputated parts of human bodies on a dump. There should be some other means of disposing of them. Either burial or cremation should be tried. Another question asked is, whether any young doctors hereabouts are practicing dissection of cadavers.

J. F. Donohoe, Donovan bldg., real estate and insurance. Telephone. If your teeth trouble you, see Dr. Gagnon, 406 Merrimack street.

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HOME MADE

FURNITURE SALE AT KEYES' COMMISSION ROOMS, OLD B. & M. DEPOT, THURSDAY AFTER-NOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Goods consist in part of a very nice wardrobe, six parlor stoves, five ranges, oak chiffonier, dresser, two oak bureaus, six dining chairs, genuine mahogany, leather seats, mahogany dresser, chiffonier, ten art squares, six velvet and axminster, one new 7 Cent range, parlor mirror, six brass beds, with National springs, five white iron beds, 25 small rugs, 150 yards of grain carpet, two oak dining tables, two hall chairs, two hall and one silk mattress, new and perfect, upright piano, one square piano, six oak dining chairs, leather seats, 25 comfators, slightly damaged, lot of doors, windows, 50 drawers in various sizes, chairs, benches, 2 vases, 2 clocks, sliding brackets, clamps, 8 sliding brackets, also a carpenter's tool chest and a lot of tools. You will find it to your advantage to call and examine the goods and get the numbers of the articles you are interested in. Goods now on exhibition. Open evenings.

BRIDGE TESTIFIES AGAINST DUDLEY

Sweetheart of Dead Girl Scores Physician—Testifies That Doctor Said He Would "Dance 50 Years" if the Case Ended Successfully

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 8.—"If this thing comes out a success, I'll dance for the next 50 years."

Ambrose Bridge, farmhand-sweetheart of Mildred Sullivan, unexpectedly called to the witness stand yesterday afternoon before the trial of Dr. Lionel E. Dudley was 24 hours old, startled the courtroom by declaring that the above words had been used by the physician the day after that on which it is claimed the girl died.

The testimony followed a lengthy examination of Dr. F. H. Jackson of Houlton, medical examiner for southern Aroostook county, all of which was sensational in the extreme, and did more even than the county attorney's opening to show along what lines the state and the defense probably will work.

Girl's Father Testifies

Bridge's testimony was entirely unexpected. He, the sweetheart of the dead girl, followed almost directly on the heels of George Sullivan, her father. Though the latter was on the stand but a moment—long enough to swear that he had identified his daughter's body—the sorrow in his tone and his curly appearance in the trial had its effect.

Both state and defense appeared at the close of the session last night to be satisfied with the testimony offered by Dr. Jackson. The prosecution drew from him the positive declaration that the operation resulting in Mildred Sullivan's death, in his opinion, had been performed by a physician.

The defense forced him to admit that he would not ordinarily suspect that a reputable physician would so mutilate a body, or that, in an ordinary case, a body which had been two months in the ground would show so little signs of decomposition.

Bridge's Voice Low

Bridge took the stand shortly after 4 o'clock. Never once did he glance directly at Dr. Dudley, but seemed to be so interested in the operations of the court stenographer that he was slow at times in answering. Repeatedly he had to be cautioned to speak louder.

Bridge had answered the preliminary questions about his age, occupation and residence, and his acquaintance with Mildred Sullivan, when he was suddenly asked whether he was responsible for her condition.

The court again in a second became as quiet as death, everyone of the scores of spectators hanging on his next words, the witness to show whether or not the mysterious "man of wealth" resided in the house in the case would be named or not.

"I suppose so," said Bridge, after a long silence.

Claims of the State

The state had claimed in its opening that it would prove that Dr. Dudley operating at the institution of Bridge and having disposed of the girl's body when he bungled, had attempted to conceal the matter by denying at first that he knew her, when Bridge tried to find out where she had gone, and then came to Boston on a pretended hunt for her, in reality eluding the young farmer for days.

After Bridge had given testimony to bear out the state's contention that Miss Sullivan was in good health the night before the operation, County Atty. Archibald led directly up to the events following the death of her death.

He had had to leave Presque Isle where he had taken Mildred, he said, and returned on Friday, expecting to find her at the home of Mrs. Augustus Southard, where he had engaged rooms and where it is claimed she was operated on.

He found she had been removed in a hack, and by successive steps transferred to the residence of Alice Pelletier, when he failed to find either Mildred or Miss Pelletier he went to Dr. Dudley, he said.

"What conversation did you have with Dr. Dudley at his office?" he was asked.

"I asked him what he could tell me about Miss Sullivan and Miss Michael," he replied. "He told me first that he didn't know anything about the girls. I kind of laughed

and said, 'You must know something about it.'"

Girls Gone to Boston

"Then he said, 'All I can tell you about the two girls is that they have done something for themselves' and then came to my office. I've done all I can for them, and they went to Boston."

"I asked him if the girls had money enough to go to Boston and he said he did not know. He asked me if I would like to send them any, and I said I would if it would help them out any."

"He said, 'If you care to take my word, young man, give me the money and I will see that they get it all right, and if you want any information about Miss Sullivan, why I can't let you know.'"

"I asked him why he could not tell where the girls were and he said he simply could not just then. I told him I was going to Houlton on that noon train and that her people thought I knew where she was and I asked him if that was all I could tell them."

"He said, 'Yes, that is the only thing to tell them, that the girls went to Boston, and that the only thing to do was to keep the thing quiet and they will show up in a matter of two or three days.'"

"Did he say when they went to Boston?"

"He said they went to Boston Friday night, the night before." (The date of the girl's death and burial.)

"What did you do then?"

"I got up to go out of the office and he raised his hands and said, 'If this thing comes out a success I will dance for the next 50 years,' and I went out at that."

Bridge Feared Arrest

Bridge went on to testify about succeeding conversation that he had with Dudley, both in Houlton and in Presque Isle. He became increasingly insistent to know where Mildred was, because he had been told that he might very likely be arrested in connection with her disappearance.

Dr. Dudley's answers, he said, were invariably repetitions of statement that he could not say where the girl was, but finally became so persistent that a trip to Boston was suggested.

This trip was postponed for a few days to give the doctor a chance to raise the necessary money, and it was arranged that Bridge, with his claim, George Davis, should go to Massachusetts and rely upon getting in touch with the physician by the medium of a postal to the general delivery.

He and Davis, Bridge testified, put up at 232 Columbus avenue, and stayed in their room all of the time that they were not at the postoffice waiting for a letter from the physician that never came.

The state put in as exhibits two postals from Bridge to Dr. Dudley, which never were claimed by the doctor, the postoffice in support of the contention that he tried to avoid rather than meet. Evidence to help him in the search for Mildred.

County Atty. Archibald concluded his direct examination of Bridge shortly after 5 o'clock. Judge Haley adjourned court at once rather than take the chance that a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Shaw would drag the session into the evening.

History of the Case

Miss Mildred L. Sullivan, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sullivan of Houlton and known as a "prettiest girl in Aroostook county," disappeared Sept. 4, of the present year from Presque Isle, where she attended the annual fair.

County Attorney Bernard Archibald of Aroostook was called into the case and Sept. 21 he instituted a search extending all over New England in an effort to solve the mystery which at that time had completely baffled efforts of friends and relatives of the missing girl.

Miss Sullivan's parents had expected her to return to her home in Houlton on Saturday of the "fair week," but she failed to put in her appearance and on Sunday, Sept. 6, her mother received the following telegram: "Arrived Boston O. K. Will write."

Nothing had been known of Mildred's intention to visit Boston and her mother was completely mystified.

Ambrose Bridge, a young man who arrived in Houlton during the strike on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, and who lived in Portland at one time, boarded at the Sullivan house and was known as Mildred's sweetheart. Upon receipt of the mysterious message from Boston the Sullivan family gave Bridge \$25 and asked him to visit the Sullivan family and endeavor to find some trace of Mildred. He returned to Houlton some days later and reported that his search had been unsuccessful.

Later developments convinced the Aroostook county officials that Mildred Sullivan did not stop at the home of relatives while she was in Presque

Isle and it was learned that she secured rooms at the home of a Mrs. Southard with Kate O. Michael, of Wallagrass. Shortly after arriving at the Southard home, Miss Sullivan was taken ill and it is alleged that she was taken to the home of the Pelletier family who lived a short distance outside of Presque Isle village. From the Pelletier home all trace of the girl was lost although there were all sorts of rumors that she had been seen on a train bound for Boston; that she had been seen on a boat sailing from Rockland; or that she had been seen in several New England states. However, the general opinion prevailed in Aroostook county that Mildred Sullivan was dead.

Shortly after Miss Sullivan's disappearance, Dr. Lionel E. Dudley left Presque Isle. Late in September he was located in Boston and arrested on the charge of performing an illegal operation, while Kate O. Michael, Alice Pelletier and Elta Pelletier were arrested in Boston at the same time, and the four were brought back to Houlton, charged as accessories. Elta Pelletier was later discharged while the others were released on bail.

The authorities were handicapped for weeks in their efforts to locate the missing girl or to get some definite clue whereby they might be able to find her body. Considerable weight to the general belief that the girl was dead and that her body had been buried in the vicinity of Presque Isle was given following Dr. Dudley's return from Boston as a story of a night ride by the physician was narrated. Color was given this story by the finding of a number of long hairs, said to resemble in appearance those of the Sullivan girl, caught in the framework of the car alleged to have been owned by Dr. Dudley. The automobile, too, was in a condition that indicated a run over rough roads with out lamps.

Find Body in Woodland Grave

The two months' search for Mildred Sullivan through three states and the Province of New Brunswick was rewarded Sunday, Nov. 8, when the body of the girl was found, clad only in a night robe, in a crude woodland grave in which it had been hastily buried a few hours after her death on the night of Sept. 4, subsequent to an illegal operation. The body was lying face down with the left arm folded across the breast and her hair tumbled about her head. With the finding of the body in the woodland grave just outside of the town of Presque Isle, the officials turned their efforts towards the building of a case on which the persons held responsible might be indicted and convicted.

Dr. Dudley had been arrested the day before the body of Mildred Sullivan was found and charged with the murder of the young girl. When Dr. Dudley was arrested on the charge of murder Saturday, Nov. 7, the officials refused to give out any details regarding future developments, but the next day a searching party found Mildred's body.

It is claimed that the finding of the body was made possible because of an alleged confession on the part of Kate O. Michael, the Wallagrass nurse who it is claimed was with Mildred Sullivan during the "fair time" at Presque Isle. The Aroostook county officials claim that Miss Michael was induced to tell the whole story of the crime and to tell the officers that the body would be found on the road leading from Presque Isle to Fort Fairfield.

The officials have claimed that Miss Michael admitted that Mildred Sullivan died at the Pelletier house outside of Presque Isle Friday night, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, and an hour later the body had been taken to the lonely spot on the side of a wood road in Dr. Lionel E. Dudley's automobile to Fort Fairfield. Kate Michael, Alice Pelletier and her brother, Percy, Pelletier.

Grand Jury Reports

The Aroostook county grand jury reported two indictments with murder and abortion against Dr. Lionel E. Dudley. Kate O. Michael was charged with murder and abortion, Alice Pelletier was charged with murder and abortion, and Ambrose Bridge, Mildred Sullivan's sweetheart, was charged with being an accessory before the fact of murder. No bill was reported against Percy Pelletier. However, the young man has been held as a witness for the state.

It had been intended to report a second indictment against Ambrose Bridge, but through a clerical error his name was omitted from the list of indictments were given to the newspapers and Bridge was arrested the following morning.

Motions for a change of venue that the trials of Dr. Dudley and Miss Alice Pelletier might be held in another county were denied by Associate Justice George F. Haley. Dr. Dudley is charged with the murder of Mildred Sullivan, while Miss Alice Pelletier and Miss Kate O. Michael, both of whom are indicted on the same charges as were made against the physician, will await the outcome of his trial. The prosecution counts upon Miss Michael, who according to the officials, made a con-

34 PERISH IN FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER

Vedra, With Cargo of Gasolene, Grounded—Cargo Ignited and Only 2 of Crew of 36 Saved

BARROW, Via London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedra from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of gasolene went ashore near here this morning in a heavy gale. The cargo ignited and of the crew of thirty-six men on board the Vedra only two were saved and they were severely burned.

THE WAR CASUALTIES

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The German casualties in the last month of fighting amounted to about 100,000, estimates the Moscow Gazette, and says the percentage of loss is particularly high among the commanding and commissioned officers. Even colonels and occasionally generals, it is said, remained on the firing line until they were able to escape only by means of motor-cycles.

According to wounded German officers in the prison camp at Belostok, Russia, a number of Turkish officers are serving in the German army in Poland. It is said that they have been training in the German military schools and were drafted on account of the lack of competent officers. Two Turkish officers who were sent from Constantinople to Berlin on a mission in connection with the war, were reported to have been pressed into service in Poland.

BRITISH OFFICERS' CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 3215—DIANS SUFFER

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(Correspondence) —A list of officers' casualties for the week ending Nov. 23 shows particularly heavy losses among British officers for these seven days. The total is 325, which comprises 106 killed, 235 wounded and 61 missing.

Added to the previous totals this latest list shows that all told up to date Great Britain has lost in the war 557 officers killed, 1777 wounded, 519 missing, or a total officers' casualty list of 3215.

In the seven days ended today 11 regiments at the front had 10 or more officers reported as killed, wounded or missing.

These organizations are the Grenadier Guards, with five killed and five wounded; the Royal Field Artillery, with three killed, 13 wounded and one missing; the Royal Fusiliers, three killed, four wounded and one missing; the Royal Artillery, three killed, eight wounded and one missing; the Royal Engineers, seven killed, nine wounded and one missing; the Bedfordshire, two killed and eight wounded; the King's Royal Rifles, four killed, five wounded and three missing; the Staffordshire, one killed, 10 wounded and three missing; the West Surrey, one killed, three wounded and one missing; the Worcestershire, three killed, seven wounded and one missing; and the West Riding regiment, with one killed, eight wounded and one missing.

The Indian contingent in these seven days had 11 officers killed, 31 wounded and 10 were reported missing.

500,000 MEN LOST BY 'FRENCH'—TOTAL CASUALTIES IN WAR

PARIS, Nov. 26 (by mail).—The French war office does not issue lists of losses in the war. A correspondent,

session, to furnish the principal evidence for the state.

Associate Justice George F. Haley will preside during the trials of the three respondents in the Sullivan murder case, while Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw are counsel for Dr. Dudley and Alice Pelletier. Hon. Ira G. Hays is counsel for Kate O. Michael and the state will be represented by Attorney Scott Wilson and County Attorney Bernard Archibald of Houlton.

Justice Haley presided at the famous trial of the Rev. Charles A. Emmels, Mrs. Annie Jacobson and Edgar Jacobson, who were charged with murdering August Jacobson, a New Sweden farmer. Ransford W. Shaw and Herschel Shaw were counsel for the defense in that trial held at Houlton two years ago this month.

The Sullivan case has been the most sensational in the history of Aroostook county, and only a few days ago counsel for the defense claimed to have found a telephone appliance in the consultation room at the county jail. They said the room had been assigned them by order of the court who asked them that they would be free from all annoyance consultation more than two hours, they declared, when the instrument was discovered.

Dr. Dudley has asserted his innocence of the crime many times since he was first placed under arrest, while his counsel have several times asked the public withhold judgment until the trial is over.

Dr. Dudley Colby Graduate
Dr. Dudley is only 35 years of age and is a graduate of Colby college in the class of 1907. He graduated from the Columbia Medical school in 1908, and for a time was a practicing physician in Mapleton, Me. Later he went to Presque Isle, where he was located at the time of the Sullivan girl's disappearance last September.

Dr. Dudley was born in Castle Hill, Me., Dec. 1877, and while a student at Colby college he was prominent in athletics.

by inquiry in various quarters, estimates that the French lost in dead up to Nov. 19 something under 100,000 men. The number of wounded and sick soldiers being cared for in French hospitals on Nov. 19 appears to have been about 400,000. The Swiss government's bureau for the exchange of prisoners of war has the names of 30,000 French prisoners in Germany. Taking these figures together, the total losses of the French army would be about 590,000 men.

The French military authorities, through their agents and spies, are well informed as to the situation of the German army. The French estimate the number of German killed in battle on this frontier as considerably exceeding 100,000 because the German tactics have been more continuous on the offensive, with correspondingly heavier losses than the defensive.

The French military administration does not share in the popular view that the German losses have been enormously in excess of those of the French. Neither is any credence given to the reports of bad provisioning of the German army and of soldiers famished and driven by overwork to exhaustion.

FEATURES OF LAST NIGHT'S EUROPEAN WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FOUR

Allies capture German trenches at many points, especially in Belgium. German counter attacks repelled. Warships again bombard German positions on shore.

Austro-German troops force back Russians near Piotrkow. Contest for Western Poland not yet decided.

Heavy battles in progress in Western Galicia, according to Vienna. King Peter inflicts severe loss on Austrians in Serbia.

Turks announce Russian repulse east of Lake Van and capture of Russian post on Persian border.

Italy reinforces her garrison of Libya to meet "any aggression."

Portugal sending more troops to West Africa to aid British there in war on Germans.

Bulgaria expects nothing will change her policy of neutrality until spring. Total French losses 550,000, including nearly 100,000 dead.

British have lost 3215 officers. England and France agree to a plan to facilitate cotton exports from United States.

Schwar agrees not to deliver submarines from Fore River to belligerents. Germany is building 20 "dreadnought" Zeppelins for attack on London.

Boston relief committee will send 500 tons of food and other supplies to Belgium within two weeks.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT THAT FRENCH CAPTURED CORPS OF GERMAN AVIATORS

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—An official of the general staff states that the report from Rome that the French near Ypres, Belgium, had captured a whole corps of German aviators is absolutely unfounded.

The Russian statement contained in the official communication of Nov. 23 that the German attack near Zvenstochowa had failed with heavy losses is declared to be untrue. On the contrary, it is said, the 11th Russian army corps, which was met in this attack, was defeated on Nov. 23 and suffered extremely heavy losses. The Russians, it is declared, left a great number of killed and wounded on the battlefield, and were obliged to retreat.

The situation in the western battlefield shows little change.

MAY HAVE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR PEOPLE, SAYS GENERAL JOFFRE

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A despatch from northeastern France quotes Gen. Joffre as saying: "We shall have a Christmas present for our people if things go well."

Potomac, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Established March 1, 1877.

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PUTNAM and DUNCAN

COLORADO COAL MINERS'
STRIKE DECLARED OFF

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal miners' strike was today declared off. The order to terminate the industrial conflict which had its inception in the northern Colorado coal fields in April, 1911, and which for more than 11 months has involved virtually the entire coal mining industry

of Colorado, was contained in a declaration from the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America presented by Frank J. Hayes, vice-president to the union miners of Colorado in a convention here today.

We recognize no surrender and shall continue to prosecute the principles of our humanitarian movement.

Continued to page four

STORY OF THE ELECTION

Dull Day at the Polls but Great Activity Shown — Incidents of the Day—Big Vote of Women

Such is the result of the balloting on the quietest election day in the history of Lowell. It may have been the weather, the short ballot, or it may have been in line with a growing tendency for safe and sane election days, but whatever the contributory causes may have been, without question this was the quietest election day in history.

The campaign came to a premature close last evening when a storm storm eliminated the enthusiasm of the "night before" crowds, and likewise that of all the candidates except Mr. Miskella, who braved the elements and made several out-door speeches to "crowds" that in a majority of cases could be counted on one's fingers.

Tuesday with all the preparations made to protect the voter and sanctity of the ballot, by means of extra police officers and additional vigilance, there was nothing doing about the polling places. It was too disagreeable to hang around in the open for any length of time while the police forbade any loitering within the sacred precincts.

As usual the three democratic wards were the first to come in completely and shortly after 6:30 o'clock they were tallied up, showing Miskella to have run ahead in wards 2, 4 and 5. In ward 2 Barrett gained six votes over last year, but in ward 4 he lost 29 and in ward 5, 51, a net loss of 122. Mr. Duncan, who also was on the ballot last year, showed a loss. In ward 2 he lost 42; in ward 4, 17, and in ward 5 he gained 31, making a net loss of 24. In ward 2 Mr. Miskella, the high man, fell 41 votes behind Colonel Carmichael, the high man of last year in that ward. In ward 4 he ran seven votes ahead of Col. Carmichael, who led the ward last year, while in ward 5 he topped the column by 23 votes.

Ward 6 showed some healthy bulleting for Putnam, who ran 104 votes ahead of Duncan despite the fact that the French-Americans were supposed to vote solidly for both men.

At 6:35 there were 24 precincts in, and of the three not heard from, what colored precinct in ward 8, precinct 1, was among the missing, but it came in shortly afterward, leaving precinct 3 of ward 1 and precinct 3 of ward 2 as the late-comers.

After the polls had been open a few hours it became evident that the female voters proportionately were attending to their duty even more faithfully than the men. A couple of interesting reasons contributed to get the ladies out on a day when one would hardly blame them for remaining at home. The school board directors took care to have a generous supply of autos and carriages at the different polling places at the disposal of the ladies, while the day happened to be the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, a holiday of obligation in the Catholic church, which brought out all the women of that faith to church, and while out, those who were registered went to the polling places before returning home. But there was none of the old-time election day excitement, no betting, no wild rumors and no crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polling places. The downtown hotels, usually places of interest on election day, were a deserted look throughout the day.

During the day the prevailing expressed sentiment was "Duncan and Putnam" while it was also stated that "Barrett had come along strong within 24 hours." On the school board contest, near ventured an opinion.

It was argued that the "conservatives" were voting "straight" for Duncan and Putnam, while the "democrats" were split on Putnam, Barrett and Miskella. It was the consensus of opinion of those who are familiar with the affairs of the street and sewer departments that tomorrow Commissioner Morse's sympathy might be in the contest, the employees of those departments would for the most part support Mr. Putnam, and a large proportion of them are "democrats." This information was looked upon as a bad omen for Messrs. Barrett and Miskella.

A favorite subject of discussion was the letter sent out among the French voters calling for the endorsement of Putnam and Duncan for commissioners, and Lambert, Leggat and Elliott for the school board, and there were people who even believed that the letter was not sent out in good faith, but merely as a ruse to get votes for the other candidates.

The coming of the "Flying Squadron" to Lowell raised a flurry of no-license sentiment, which was strengthened in certain quarters by the report that certain liquor dealers were working a state in the interest of a candidate for license commissioner two years hence. It was also reported that certain police officials were out strongly in support of a state, which always has the effect of a boomerang.

The precinct officers were made the subjects of many a jibe as the result of the recent caucuses, which most of them took good-naturedly. One man in ward 9 who was determined that nobody would tamper with his ballot, blackened with his pencil all of the boxes against the names of the candidates for whom he was not going to vote, leaving white spaces only where he was to mark his cross, thus making it impossible to erase his crosses and fill in against the name of some other candidate. Some questioned the validity of such a ballot, but at city hall it was decided that it would be counted.

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Things
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ming full of good
things for Xmas.

And each of them
performs some wel-
come service for the
home.

For instance, there
is the electric grill.

Lowell Electric Light
Corp.
50 Central Street

ELECTED

ALDERMEN ELECTED

Newell F. Putnam 7323

William W. Duncan 6369

DEFEATED

James F. Miskella 5772

Andrew E. Barrett 4345

VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

ELECTED

John H. Lambert . . . 8897

Herford N. Elliott . . . 8551

John C. Leggat 8396

DEFEATED

John F. White 8226

Peter P. McMenimon . . 7707

James W. McKenna . . . 7639

THE LICENSE VOTE

Yes 6866 No 5266

MAJORITY FOR LICENSE—1000

PRES. WILSON READS STRONG MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in his annual address to congress today, gave his answer to those who contend the United States is unprepared for national defense.

"Let there be no misconception," he said. "The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done."

Galleries packed to the doors and senators and representatives on the floor of the hall of the house awaited the arrival of the president. Seven members of the cabinet had seats just before the speaker's desk, including Secretary Bryan, who deserted his usual place in the diplomatic gallery.

The president entered the chamber exactly at 12:30, greeted by applause and cheers as he shook hands with the speaker and vice president. A moment later he began reading his address.

The president began reading slowly and deliberately, and his voice was a rifle husky. He was first interrupted when he asserted that "we have stunted and hindered the growth of our merchant marine." Scattered applause greeted the statement.

After speaking of "the notable record" of legislation of the administration, the president departed from the text of his prepared address to say that the program of administration with regard to legislation affecting business "is now virtually completed."

"It had been put forth by congress," the president continued, "as we in-

tended, as a hope, and needs no conjecture as to what was intended."

The road for business to travel, the president declared, was "clear and firm," a road which business could travel without fear, "a road to unclouded success."

"In it," the president declared, "every honest man may walk with confidence."

More handclapping greeted the president's statement that the bill for the building of government shipping lines to South and Central America was imperative.

Assembled in joint session in the hall of the house, senators and representatives heard the president, reading his address in person from the clerk's desk, outline the administration legislative program and voice a fervent hope that the United States might be instrumental in bringing peace to Europe. The legislative program includes passage of the conservation bills, the bills for ultimate independence of the Philippines, ratification of the London convention for safety at sea, a government owned merchant marine, chartering the perilsous waters of the Alaskan coast and measures for conservation in all branches of the government.

But the portion of the president's address, which commanded intense interest was that in which he discussed the subject of national defense.

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war," said the president. "What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time

of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace."

"From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves, we reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

He recommended military training and discipline for young men as given in the militia and that this be made more attractive and its physical benefits made more effective. He would develop and strengthen the National Guard in conformity to the established policy of our government.

In regard to the navy, he agreed that it should be made strong for defense but not for aggression; but who will say at present how this will be accomplished in view of what has happened in the last few months?

The whole message, while dealing with the army and navy, breathes the spirit of peace and good will towards the nations of the world.

The message in full appears on page ten.

FIERCE FIGHTING RESUMED

The German armies have answered the challenge of the allies who recently assumed the offensive by undertaking a sharp counter attack. In Belgium along the Yser canal and in the region of Ypres the Germans have become more active. Today's official French statement says that these attacks were answered with success.

The announcement from the Paris and Berlin war offices are in sharp conflict as to the outcome of the struggle now progressing with renewed fervor. The French communications state that the allies have gained further ground in the Argonne. This is denied flatly at Berlin, where it was said that there have been no French attacks for some time past. To the contrary, it is said, that the Germans continue to gain steadily. It is also said that a French attack near Nancy was repulsed and that the Germans

have made an advance north of Arras. The Berlin war office says that the German forces in the east are pursuing the retreating Russians east and south of Lodz, capture of which by the Germans was reported recently at Berlin.

An official statement, while not admitting the fall of Lodz, says its defense is no longer a matter of prime importance and adds that owing to recent developments it will be necessary to form the Russian forces in that vicinity on new lines.

Official advices from Berlin today confirm the statement that the allies have assumed the offensive in France and Belgium, but do not indicate that the movement has grown to formidable proportions. The attacks, it is said, have been few in number and have been defeated. Private despatches from Holland are to the effect that fierce fighting is in progress along the

Yser canal. These reports are in partial agreement with the latest official French communications, which, however, tend to show that the federal movement of the allies is being attempted at points all along the line.

Berlin already is looking toward the possible investment of Warsaw as a result of the capture of Lodz, Russian Poland. It was said officially at the German capital today that news of a decisive result in the campaign against the Russians may be expected at any time and that the latest reports from the military headquarters lead to the belief that the operations thus far have been successful.

It is reported unofficially in Berlin that 100,000 Russians were captured at Lodz.

In the Balkans Austria's armies apparently have met with checks in their

Continued to page four

VOTER FACES DEATH
IN POLLING BOOTH

Newell F. Putnam, candidate for alderman, called at the city clerk's office this morning in company with two men. "Mr. McCarthy," said Mr. Putnam, addressing the assistant city clerk, "here's a man who went to precinct 1 of ward 8 to vote this morning

and he was told that he was supposed to be dead. His name had been crossed off the list and his remains evidently had been consigned to the voters cemetery."

The assistant city clerk looked at the man over carefully and allowed that he was about the liveliest dead man

Continued to page four

BAD COASTING ACCIDENT

A very serious coasting accident in which John Ismond, a fireman, Alvah Johnson, a boy residing in Third street and another boy named McCaffrey, had a narrow escape from death, occurred on Bridge street at about one o'clock this afternoon.

The party came down Fourth street on a double-runner at a high rate of speed enjoying their first coast of the season, but with reckless disregard of the danger on reaching Bridge street, where they crashed into a Boston car and barely escaped being run over.

Mr. Ismond, who is connected with the Fourth street engine house, was thrown against the front steps of the car and was very badly cut about the head, sustaining a deep wound in the face and one in the scalp, while he was also seriously injured about the legs.

The Johnson boy was thrown over the car, striking the dashboard of the car and rolling down upon the fender as the car came to a standstill. The McCaffrey boy landed on top of the fender and was thrown back to the street. The coaster ran beneath

the car and was smashed to pieces. Mr. Ismond and the two boys were taken into Webster's drug store where they were attended by Dr. Pulsifer and Dr. Tietje, the city physician.

Mr. Ismond did not become unconscious, but he was so badly injured that he had to be carried to the firehouse after the doctors had taken eight stitches in the wounds about his head. The Johnson boy was unconscious and the doctors had to work over him for considerable time before he was revived. On recovering consciousness, however, he seemed not to be very seriously injured, although he suffered several bad bruises about the head and body. The other boy was more frightened than hurt, although he will probably feel the effects of his experience tomorrow.

Those who saw the accident were astonished that some of the coasters were not killed on account of the speed with which they ran into the rapidly moving car. No blame could be attached to the motorman who brought his car to a standstill as quickly as possible on seeing the accident, heading towards the car at the foot of the hill.

DRANK ALCOHOL

A. L. Moir, Former Letter Carrier, May Die as Result

Alexander L. Moir, formerly a letter carrier at the local post office, is on the dangerous list at St. John's hospital as a result of taking a large quantity of denatured alcohol at his home, 133 Eleventh street, this noon. Physicians at the hospital state that Mr. Moir's recovery is very doubtful.

Several weeks ago Alexander Moir was arrested by federal officers charged with abstracting letters from the local post office. He, together with his counsel, Messrs. Leggat and Corbett, appeared at hearings in the U. S. federal court when a plea of not guilty was entered. The case was to come up this afternoon and Mr. Moir was to meet counsel and take the 1:31 p. m. train for Boston.

The former letter carrier had been acting strangely some time. It is said, but this morning while the members of his family were busy about the house he went to the basement and was found a short time afterward suffering from the effects of the alcohol.

Dr. M. A. Tietje was summoned and realizing the seriousness of the man's condition ordered him removed to St. John's hospital immediately where everything possible was done to save his life. The man, it is believed, was mentally unbalanced.

Miner's orch., Associate, Thurs. eve.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Such changes as occurred at the opening of today's stock market were limited to a mere fraction. Atchafon, Convertibles of 1917, Rock Island Convertibles and Chesapeake & Ohio Convertible 4 1/2's rose perceptibly while Southern Railway's declined. Otherwise prices were stationary.

THE ELECTION EXTRA
Read The Sun election extra this evening for complete returns from the polls and the vote for all the candidates elected and defeated. Don't miss the extra.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON
A telephone alarm was sent in late this afternoon from 531 Rogers street and the protector as well as engine 4 was sent to the scene. The fire was soon extinguished.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cotton futures opened quiet. First prices: Dec. 7.05; Jan. 7.50; Feb. 7.75; Mar. 7.90; Apr. 8.00; May 8.10; June 8.20; July 8.30; Aug. 8.40; Sept. 8.50; Oct. 8.60; Nov. 8.70; Dec. 8.80.

The close was steady. Last prices: Dec. 7.08; Jan. 7.52; Feb. 7.78; Mar. 7.93; Apr. 8.03; May 8.13; June 8.23; July 8.33; Aug. 8.43; Sept. 8.53; Oct. 8.63; Nov. 8.73; Dec. 8.83.

Cotton spot closed quiet. Middling: Uplands 7.50. No sales.

FALL RIVER ELECTION
FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Returns from the first few precincts indicate the reelection of Mayor Kay over Henry R. Herlick, democrat. Kay's plurality may exceed 1600.

M. T. I. Carnival, Assn's, Thurs. eve.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE
LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8.—The small mountain town of Coracora in the department of Ayacucho, about 300 miles southeast of Lima, was shaken by a severe earthquake on Sunday. There were several casualties, and the town is in ruins.

Now On Exhibition
TRUCK
1915
BUICK
LOWELL BUICK CO.

For 66 Years
City Institution for Savings
Never paid less than
4%
Interest Begins Jan. 1
CENTRAL STREET

COAL
for the best grades at
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FRED H. ROURKE
OFFICE LIBERTY ST.

CHALIFOUX
—CORNER—
TOMORROW IS CHALIFOUX'S
ONCE A MONTH BARGAIN
DAY (PENNANT DAY)
The last Pennant Day this year and filled with greater bargains than ever including many holiday suggestions as well as winter necessities. Bulletins of these rare bargains are posted in the windows.

J. L. CHALIFOUX CO.

COR. MERRIMACK & CENTRAL ST.

WOMEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Women's Newest Style \$4 and \$5 Shoes—In lace and button boots with oze or cloth top; all of our regular lines are included in this line for one day. Pennant Day \$2.90

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Negligee Shirts—In silk finish and satin stripes, imported madras and percales, in neat styles, every shirt warranted fast color, coat style and laundered cuffs; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.15

UMBRELLAS

Women's and Men's Umbrellas—Finished with silk tassels and covered with American or silk taffeta, warranted waterproof and colors, in the newest Christmas handles; values to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.25

MEN'S SHOE SPECIAL

Men's \$3 and \$4 Black and Tan Calfskin and Patent Colt Button and Blucher Shoes—Single or double welted soles. Pennant Day \$2.15

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW



On Account of Holiday Season These Items Will Not Be Displayed in the Windows

Last Pennant Day this year and only 14 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas shopping as well as to supply yourself with winter necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas goods.

SALE
STARTS
TOMORROW

Women's and Misses' Dresses

50 Odd Serge Dresses—In all sizes; values up to \$1.00. Pennant Day 99c
A Wonderful Lot of Silk, Velvet, Serge and Corduroy Dresses—In a big assortment of styles and colors and sizes; worth from \$5 to \$10. Pennant Day \$3.88
Marvelous Lot of High Priced Dresses—For women and misses in fine charmeuse, crepe de chine, velvet, party and evening dresses; values \$12 to \$18. Pennant Day \$8.77
All Our \$20.00 to \$32.50 Party and Evening Gowns. Pennant Day, at \$15.50

Women's and Misses' Suits

75 Short Tailored Suits—In all wool serges including sizes for large women; colors black and navy; values \$10 to \$12. Pennant Day \$4.88
100 All Wool Poplins—Fine men's wear serges, fancy mixtures including sizes for extra large women, also fur trimmed suits; values \$15.00 to \$25.00. Pennant Day \$11.77
25 New Fall Suits for Women and Misses—In fine all wool serges that originally sold from \$12.00 to \$18.00. Pennant Day \$6.56
All \$18.00, \$25.00 and \$32.50 High Priced Suits—Pennant Day \$17.50
All Our \$35.00 to \$45.00 Suits—Pennant Day \$22.50

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Corduroy Coats—In navy and brown; sizes 2 to 6 years; \$3.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.00
Children's Cloth Coats—In navy, brown and Copenhagen; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.63
Children's White Corduroy Coats—Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$2.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.44
Children's Gingham Dresses—In Roman stripes and plaids, in basque and tunic styles; \$1.27 and \$2.49 values. Pennant Day \$1.33
Children's Galatea Dresses—\$1.49 values. Pennant Day 47c
Children's High Grade Rompers—All colors; 59c value. Pennant Day 37c
Children's Winter Hats—All styles and colors; values \$1.27 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 97c
Children's Heavy Bonnets—Values \$1.49 and \$2.49. Pennant Day 99c
Children's Pant Leggings—In black, red and Oxford; 99c value. Pennant Day 49c
Children's Toggles—In red and Oxford; 49c value. Pennant Day for 29c
Children's Flannelette Kimonos—Pretty for Christmas gifts; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 79c

INFANTS' DEPT.

Infants' Long Capes—\$2.97 value. Pennant Day \$1.37
Infants' Long Slips—\$2.49 value. Pennant Day \$1.47
Infants' Long Flannel Skirts—Good quality, fine embroidery; 99c values. Pennant Day 67c
Infants' Short Flannelette Skirts—Extra value at 99c. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Short White Dresses—Slightly soiled; \$1.98 value. Pennant Day \$1.39
Infants' Cashmere Jackets—Slightly soiled; 99c value. Pennant Day 47c
Infants' Silk Bonnets—50c and \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 57c
Infants' Crocheted Jackets—25c values. Pennant Day 23c
Infants' Odd Bonnets—To close out. Pennant Day 10c

RIBBON DEPT.

19c All Silk Dresden Ribbons—New patterns for holiday fancy work, 4 1/2 and 5 inches wide. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
3 Inch All Silk Taffeta Ribbons—In navy, sky, pink, red and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 6c
39c Dresden and Fancy Strips and Plain Colored Ribbons for Fancy Work—4 to 6 inches wide. Pennant Day 19c

FUR SPECIALS

5 Dozen Children's Fur Sets—In white only, made up in dainty styles; nice for a Christmas gift; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day 79c
50 Muffs—Made of mink in black and brown, very good size; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.39
Fur Muffs or Scarfs—In Australian lynx, in black and brown, also money snuffs and scarfs in this lot; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.33
Genuine Black Wolf Muffs—Red made of fine quality satin; \$15 value. Pennant Day \$8.29
Lot of Children's Odd and End Fur Sets—Values \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.98 and \$2. Pennant Day 55c
Genuine Black Wolf Sets—That originally sold for \$20. A fine Christmas gift. Pennant Day, at \$14.33

Women's, Misses' and Children's Raincoats

5 Dozen Children's Raincoats—Made of gray striped waterproof material, all sizes; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day 66c
10 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Sateen Raincoats—In navy and cerise; \$2.00 value. Dainty for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day \$1.29
3 Dozen Children's Guaranteed Raincoats—In tan, navy and cerise; originally sold for \$3.75. Hood to match. Pennant Day \$2.37
35 Black Raincoats—For women and misses, in all sizes; \$3.75 value. Pennant Day \$1.99
50 Odd Raincoats—For women and misses, with values from \$5 to \$8.00. Pennant Day \$3.88

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Just 30 Odd Cloth Skirts—Almost given away; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 49c
About 75 Odd Cloth Skirts—Bought for this sale, \$1.50 and \$2.50 values. Pennant Day 99c
10 Dozen Fine All Wool Serge and Fancy Mixture Skirts—In all sizes; values \$2 to \$3. Pennant Day \$1.66
A Big Lot of Fine All Wool Mixtures, Serge and Fine Poplin Skirts—\$1.00 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day \$2.44
All Our \$6.00 and \$7.00 Skirts—In fine men's wear serge and poplin, in the very latest models including extra sizes. Pennant Day \$4.09

Women's Neckwear

Women's Wired Lace Collars—30c value. Pennant Day 25c
Lace Collars—In different styles; 60c to 99c value. Pennant Day 50c
Lace Collars—In all styles; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Swiss Embroidered and Plain Sets—50c value. Pennant Day 37c

BOUDOIR CAPS

Fancy Boudoir Caps—In all colors. Special in Christmas boxes. Pennant Day 4c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Chamber Tables—With solid quartered oak and under shelf, 24x24; \$25.00 value. Pennant Day \$12.50

CANDY DEPT.

Fig Puffs, Chocolate Ting-a-Ling, Assorted Kisses, Assorted Creams, 40c value. Pennant Day 24c
SODA FOUNTAIN Pineapple Temptation College Ice—10c size. Pennant Day 5c
SUNSHINE DEPARTMENT Special Assortment of American Biscuits—15c, 18c and 20c values. Pennant Day 10c

Women's and Misses' Coats

25 Odd Cloth Coats Go Pennant Day for \$1.00
209 Winter Coats—In the very latest full models in all colors and sizes; \$7 to \$3 values; sizes for small and large women. Pennant Day \$3.88
175 Winter Coats—In a big assortment; worth from \$8 to \$12. Pennant Day \$5.87
100 All Wool Chinchilla, Plushes and Ural Lamb Coats—For large and small women, shawl collar effects; \$10.00 to \$18.50 values. Pennant Day \$8.37
75 High Priced Mixtures—Fine plushes, suits Arabian, Hindoo lynx and many other materials; worth from \$12 to \$30. Pennant Day \$10.66
All Our \$16 to \$22 Fine Coats—Pennant Day \$13.22
All Our \$22 to \$30 Coats Go Pennant Day at \$17.50

AFTERNOON DRESSES

Afternoon Dresses—In light and dark colors and a few flannelette house dresses; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 78c

MILLINERY DEPT.

Women's Mannish Hats—With values up to \$3.50. Pennant Day \$2.39
Women's Trimmed Hats—In the latest styles; \$2.98 and \$3.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.25
Women's Untrimmed Hats—In all the latest shapes; values to \$1.49. Pennant Day 89c
Women's Untrimmed Hats—That formerly sold for 99c and \$1.39. Pennant Day 79c
French Flowers for Cabbage Bouquets—Values 39c and 69c. Pennant Day 25c and 39c

Pennant Day Law

- 1.—Goods must be priced 25% to 50% lower than they can be bought elsewhere.
- 2.—The prices are the lowest of the month.
- 3.—Values are as stated, not exaggerated.
- 4.—The goods are sold at that price that one day only.

SHELL GOODS

Baby Set—Brush, comb and ring in pink, blue and white; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c
Fancy Barrett Sets—With white stones, in amber, shell and gray; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c

TOILET GOODS

Violet Talcum Powder—Regular size; 10c value. Pennant Day 5c
The Elpho Mirrors—In ring and straight handles, bevel edge; \$1 value. Pennant Day 50c

STATIONERY

The Pilgrim Initial Boxed Stationery—Also Correspondence Cards; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c

JEWELRY DEPT.

Mesh Bags in German Silver—Assorted styles, plain and fancy frames. Good value at \$1.50. Pennant Day 99c
3 Piece Pin Sets—In handsome satin lined box, in oval and square design; 75c value. Pennant Day 39c

LEATHER GOODS

Leather Bags—In black, gray, tan and green; large assortment of design; value, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pennant Day 59c
Vanity Cases and Coin Holders—In German silver with long chain; 50c value. Pennant Day 14c

BELTS

Children's Patent Leather Belts—In red, black and white; 10c value. Pennant Day 1c

Handkerchief Dept.

Women's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Put up 6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 59c
Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 75c value. Pennant Day 59c
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—6 in a box; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Value 50c dozen. Pennant Day 35c Dozen

DRAPERY DEPT.

200 Tapestry Squares—Size 24x24; regular values up to \$3.50 a yard. Pennant Day 49c Each
Half Pairs in Armure Portieres—In all colors; regular values up to \$7.50 pair. Pennant Day \$1.98 Each
Oriental Bagdad Stripes for Portieres and Couch Covers—Regular 50c value. Pennant Day 40c Yard

Lot of Cretonnes—Regular values 15c and 19c yard. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Lot of Lace Curtain Scrim—Eccentric; regular 15c to 25c yard value. Pennant Day 7c Yard
Scotch Lace Curtains—Value up to \$2.00. Pennant Day \$1.00 Pair

DOLLS

Lot of Dolls—39c value. Pennant Day 25c

Boys' Shoe Dept.

Boys' \$1.25 Kangaroo Blucher Shoes—Made on easy fitting lasts, all sizes up to 5 1/2. Pennant Day 95c
Boys' \$1.25 Overshoes—One buckle, laces lined, heavy soles. Pennant Day 65c
Boys' \$1.25 Buckle, heavy rubber sole, one buckle. Pennant Day 69c
Boys' 50c Slippers—In tan leather, leather soles. Pennant Day 37c

GIRLS' SHOE DEPT.

Girls' \$1.25 and \$1.50 School Shoes—Button and blucher in gun metal, kidskin and patent leather. Pennant Day 89c
Girls' 75c and \$1.00 Slippers—In red felt, Juliette, fur and ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 59c
Infants' 50c Moccasins—In white satin, ribbon trimmed. Pennant Day 19c
Girls' 40c School Rubbers—Low cut, in all sizes up to 3. Pennant Day 25c

Bath, Robe and Kimono Department

Fancy Long Flannelette Kimonos—Very appropriate for Christmas gifts; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 61c
Long Flannelette Kimonos—In Christmas boxes; \$1.49 values. Pennant Day 89c
Christmas Bath Robes—In light and dark colors; \$3.00 values. Pennant Day \$1.69
All Wool Bath Robes—In handsome patterns; \$4.00 value. Pennant Day \$2.66

Women's Shoe Dept.

Street Floor
Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes—In patent calf, gun metal and Russia calf, button and blucher, leather or rubber sole. Pennant Day \$1.50
Women's \$1.50 Warm Shoes—In soft kid boots with hand turned soles, lined with red flannel, all sizes 1 1/2 to 9. Pennant Day for \$1.00
Women's \$1.00 Slippers—In red, pink, blue and tan, satin quilted, with soft sole. Pennant Day 59c
Women's 40c Slippers—In black, blue, red, brown and gray felt with leather soles. Pennant Day 25c
Women's \$1.25 Overshoes—First quality, one buckle, fine Jersey top. Pennant Day 49c
Women's 50c Rubbers—In all sizes to fit most any style shoe. Pennant Day 33c

Boys' Furnishing Dept.

Boys' Negligee Shirts—In light colors, soft or laundered cuffs; 50c value. Pennant Day 25c
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear—In Jaeger colors, mostly all sizes and styles; 25c value. 19c
Boys' Pure Worsted Sweaters—In all colors and styles; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.14
Boys' Heavy Fur Gauntlet Gloves—In black only; 50c value. Pennant Day 37c
Daylight Basement

BASEMENT FURNISHINGS

Men's Heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters—In crimson and Oxford, all sizes with pocket; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.29
Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—In ecru, all sizes; 60c value. Pennant Day 25c
Men's Flannel Shirts—In odd lines, all colors, broken sizes; \$1.00 and \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 50c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Women's Kid Gloves—Lightweight glove in tan, black, white, red and navy, 2 clasp; 79c value. Pennant Day 55c
Women's All Wool Golf Gloves—Long wristed in black, white, gray, brown and navy, also fleeced lined cashmere gloves in black, brown, gray and navy; 25c value. Pennant Day 15c

Women's and Infants' Hosiery

Women's Black Silk Hose—Turo silk, little heel and toe, deep garter top; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c
Women's Fibre Silk Boot Hose—Lustrous grade in sky, navy, pink, king blue, Kelly green and black, also black cotton, medium weight, wide garter top, high spliced heel; 25c value. Pennant Day 14c
Women's Fibre Silk—Extra heavy weight, high spliced heel, deep garter well, in black and white, first quality; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c Pair
3 Pairs in Xmas Box \$1.00
Women's Black and Oxford Ribbed and Plain Wool Hose—Regular and outsize; 25c value. Pennant Day 17c Pair, 3 for 50c
Infants' Cashmere and Children's Wool Hose—25c grade. Pennant Day 14c

CORSET DEPT.

Special Lot of Corsets—Made of good strong coutil, all sizes; \$1 value. Pennant Day 63c
Children's Waists—Of good strong cotton and some flannelette; sizes 2 to 12 years; 1 1/2c value. Pennant Day 7c
Sanitary Napkins—15c value. Pennant Day 9c
Sanitary Aprons—Of good quality rubber, good size, 19c value. Pennant Day 12c
Brassieres—Hamburg and lace trimmed, put up in holy boxes. Make nice Xmas gifts. 95c value. Pennant Day 50c
Brassieres—Hamburg trimmed; 10c value. Pennant Day 11c

APRON SPECIALS

About 100 White Muslin Tea Aprons—49c and 69c values. Nice for Xmas gifts. Pennant Day 19c
White Fancy Tea Aprons—In holly boxes. Pennant Day 33c and 44c
Alloves—Blue Chambray Aprons—With rust cap to match; 60c value. Pennant Day 27c

Men's Shoe Dept.

Men's \$1.00 Slippers—In black and tan kidskin in Romeo and Everett styles. Pennant Day 69c
Men's 50c Slippers—In black and tan leathers, also velvet vamp with leather quarter, in all sizes. Pennant Day 37c
Men's 75c Rubbers—In storm and low cuts, in all sizes and styles. Pennant Day 50c
Men's \$2.00 Lumbermen's Rubbers—Two buckles with cloth top to wear over stockings. Pennant Day 99c
Men's \$3.00 Leather Top Rubbers—8 and 10 inch, leather top, lace lumberman's overs with best quality red rubber bottoms. Pennant Day \$1.50

DAYLIGHT BASEMENT

Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Slippers—In black and tan, kidskin and calf, in Opera, Everett and Romeo styles; mostly all kid lined. Pennant Day \$1.00

MEN'S STORE

Men's Overcoats—In gray and black chevrons; sizes 36 to 42; \$8.00 values. Pennant Day \$3.98
Men's Black Wool Cheviot Suits—Good heavy weight for the winter months, 33 to 40 only; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day \$5.00
Men's Storm Ulsters—Full length and high collars, lined with heavy worsted, 38 to 44 sizes; \$12 value. Pennant Day \$6.98
Men's \$2.50 All Wool Blue Serge Pants—All sizes to 42 waist band. Pennant Day \$1.79
100 Pairs of Men's Pants—In brown worsted stripes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 89c
Men's Bath Robes—In different combination of colors, all sizes; \$3.50 value. Pennant Day \$2.39
PAJAMAS AND NIGHT SHIRTS
Men's Heavy Domet Pajamas—In neat, fancy colors, trimmed with silk frogs; sizes A and B only; \$1.60 value. Pennant Day 69c
Men's Heavy Domet Night Shirts—Cut big and long, all sizes; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 50c

MEN'S HOSIERY

Men's Pure Silk Thread Hose—Double heel and toe, in black, tan, navy and gray; all sizes; 50c values. Pennant Day 25c

MEN'S NECKWEAR

Men's Open End Four-in-Hand Ties—Pure silk, very large assortment to choose from; put up to nice Christmas boxes; 50c value. Pennant Day 35c
Men's Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties—Cut extra big in all the latest Christmas designs; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 65c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's Heavy Pure Wool Union Suits—Close crocheted, in white and ecru; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day \$1.69
Men's Pure Wool Drawers—Drawers only, white, all sizes; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day 69c

BOYS' DEPT.

Boys' Pants—In blue serge, gray and brown mixtures, peg top and watch pocket; \$1.00 values. Pennant Day 59c
Boys' Russian Overcoats—In brown and dark mixtures, belt all around; sizes 3 to 8 years; \$2.50 values. Pennant Day \$1.89
Boys' Russian Overcoats—Sizes 3 and 4 years; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Pennant Day 79c
Boys' School Overcoats—All large sizes; colors, brown and gray; \$3 and \$4 values. Pennant Day \$1.89

Ready-to-use Domestics

Pillow Cases—Made of strong cotton, 42x36; 11c value. Pennant Day 7c
Pillow Cases—Extra heavy linen finish, size 42x36; 15c value. Pennant Day 11c
Sheets—Made of durable cotton, size 72x90; 45c value. Pennant Day 27c
Sheets—Made of extra heavy seaming sheeting, size 81x90; value 79c. Pennant Day 55c
23c Bath Towels—Full bleach, extra heavy, large size. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Blankets—Extra heavy, white wool nap and gray wool, large size, pink and blue borders; while they last—Pennant Day \$1.98
\$1.25 Comforters—Medium and dark colors, fancy stitched. Pennant Day 79c
9c Outing Flannel—In pink and blue colors. Pennant Day 5/2c

THE PARK BOARD

Adoption of Repo for
Park Improvements
Next Year

The park board at a regular meeting held last night adopted a report from the committee on parks relative to repairs and improvements on the parks for next year. The committee advised that the following recommendations be embodied in the estimates to the municipal council for the appropriation for next year:

In Shedd Park, Lowell has the possibility of one of the finest recreation grounds in America. The board greatly regrets that it does not seem practicable to carry out the donor's plans on an extended scale at present. It has adopted the policy of doing as much as its means permits each year. It now requests for extending the planting near the gate, grading along the front and leveling up the bottom of the skating pond, the sum of \$500.

Renewal of Walks

The concrete walks at Fort Hill and the North and South commons have been neglected for so many years that they are badly broken up. The need of renewal in some places and resurfacing in others is imperative. For this purpose the board requests \$1000.

The main driveway on Fort Hill has never been properly improved. At times the sand is so impassable as to greatly impair the usefulness of the park. It is imperative that this sandy stretch should be macadamized, and the board requests \$1000 for the purpose.

The Wading Pool

Realizing the need of radical improvement in the wading pool on the South common to prevent its becoming a menace to the health of the community, the board recently obtained the advice of Olmsted Brothers, recognized as the leading experts in landscape architecture in America. They submitted plans for preventing the wash of surface water into the pool and for decorative gardens around its margin, which will greatly increase the usefulness and attractiveness of this section of the common, as well as to remove the present danger to health.

For the carrying out of these plans the board asks the sum of \$500.

Add Small Park

The city owns a triangle in front of the Riverside school which should be added to the system of small parks and improved. The board requests that formal action transferring it to the care of the park commission be taken, and that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for its improvement.

Some Smaller Matters

The fences in front of city hall need repairs, the cost of which is estimated at \$100.

Lowell is fortunate in having probably a larger number of small parks scattered over the city than any other city of its size in America. The board desires to begin the permanent improvement of some of these by planting white pine trees, at a cost of \$100.

For a proper setting of the mortargun on the North common, with concrete and granite base, the sum of \$200 is needed.

The board has recently prepared for a nursery to grow trees, shrubs and ornamental plants on the ground beside the park department stable, believing that much money could be saved in the future by growing our own plants.

To stock this nursery at the start \$100 is needed.

For the installation of children's fountains at the playgrounds on the North and South commons and Fort Hill park, the board requests \$300.

For cleaning up the debris left on the commons by dumping snow from the street department, the sum of \$100.

For cleaning up the debris after the July Fourth celebration, the sum of \$200.

At the suggestion of the superintendent the city solicitor was requested to draft an ordinance for submission to the municipal council relative to notification to the park department of police locations that may affect the health of trees.

PRAISES PRES. WILSON

PROF. MUNSTERBERG REFERS TO
NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION IN
ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard university, who addressed the Twentieth Century Limited club here last night on "Germany and the War," believes that the United States ultimately will bring about peace in Europe and that at the close of the struggle an alliance will be formed by England, France and Germany against Russia to put an end to the Slavic movement.

"If the newspapers would cease their attack on Germany," he said, "and recognize the great moral right on both sides, much will be done toward securing peace. Germany was incited to start the war."

"Peace will be brought about, in my opinion, in one of three ways. If Germany wins, the terms of peace will be settled in Berlin; if the allies are victorious, then peace will be made in London, and if neither side wins, which I believe most likely, then the settlement will take place either in Rome or at The Hague."

Prof. Munsterberg applauded President Wilson for his neutrality proclamation and urged that the American people be fair and unbiased in their comment on the war.

TWIN DIES AT AGE OF 95

MRS. ROSILLA HILL PASSES AWAY

AT GOODWINS MILLS, MRS. LEAVING SISTER IN SACK

GOODWINS MILLS, Me., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Rosilla Hill, widow of Sylvester Hill of Lyman, believed the oldest resident of York county, and a twin sister of Mrs. Rosilla Hill, now of Saco, died yesterday. Had she lived until Thursday she would have been 96.

Mrs. Hill died at the home of her son, Louis M. Hill, who was born in Saco, Me., daughter of Nathaniel and Jane Richards. She married Sylvester Hill in 1850. She was the oldest member of the Methodist church. She also leaves a son, Frederick R. Hill, and one daughter, Mrs. William A. Bennett, all of Goodwin's Mills.

RESCUED BY POLICE CHIEF

DOMINIC CARANZA FOUND SLEEPING ABOVE BLAZE—LOSS OF \$1000 ON BUILDING

WARREN, Dec. 8.—Fire early yesterday caused a loss of about \$1000 at the building owned by the Warren Associates opposite the town hall. The principal damage was done to a barber shop conducted by Edmund P. Barber. There was considerable water damage to a millinery store conducted by Miss Annie Conroy and the tailor shop of John Wales.

Chief of Police Joseph St. George, who discovered the blaze, rescued Dominic Caranza, who was sleeping in a room on the third floor of the building. Chief St. George made his way through the smoke to Caranza's room and took him to the street.

FIRST UNDER NEW CHARTER

Nashua Election Today Will Be Influenced by Four-Cornered Race For Mayorship Honors

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 8.—The first city election under the new charter will take place today. Onlookers are at a loss to pick a winner from the four majority candidates—James B. Crowley, Henri T. Leclerc, Andrew J. Tuck and Marcel Theriot. It is the first municipal election ever held in this city, and the first in the state where the preferential ballot is used.

One alderman from each ward, six aldermen-at-large, three members of the fire commission, four members of the board of public works and four of the board of education are to be chosen and the candidates number about three to one for the places to be filled.

NEURALGIC PAINS

Among the causes of neuralgia the most important is the general physical condition of the patient. Neuralgia is most common in persons reduced in strength by over-work or some form of over-exertion, physical or mental, or by loss of sleep. Anemia, or lack of good, red blood is a common cause of neuralgia. The reason for this is plain. The nerves get their nourishment through the blood. When the blood is thin and weak the nerves are badly nourished, they become inflamed and neuralgic pains are produced. These pains have been described as "the cry of a starved nerve."

Hot applications to soothe these inflamed nerves and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood and carry the needed elements to the nerves is the correct treatment and one that has brought good results in so many cases that it is no longer an experiment. Headache, backache, sleeplessness, nervous debility, nervous breakdown, St. Vitus' dance and the functional forms of partial paralysis show good results under the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Send today for the booklet on Nervous Disorders to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. It is free.

Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

AWARDED TO JOE CHICK

HE AND JASPER GO TO HARD
ROUNDS IN GLOUCESTER AND
PLEASE CROWD OF 450

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 5.—What was pronounced the best bout ever seen in this city was the 10 rounds between Joe Chick and Young Jasper at the Gloucester A. and S. C. last night, 450 being present.

Both were in rugged shape and fought hard from the start. Jasper carried the attack throughout, but was met half way by Chick. Jasper had little science, while Chick's work was quicker and more finished than ever.

For the first five rounds honors were even. From the seventh it was all Chick. In the eighth Jasper was in a bad way, and in the ninth and 10th the going was a welcome sound. Bill Leslie of Salem gave the decision to Chick, which met with approval.

In the southern Bowler, Lowrie of Beverly, who substituted for Russell, won over Tommy McCarty. Lowrie was 35 pounds the heavier. McCarty stopped Bill Rosen of this city in the third of a four-round bout.

\$500,000 MERCY SHIP

PLANS TO SEND BIG SHIPLOAD OF
GOODS TO SUFFERING BELGIANS
FROM BOSTON

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Plans for a most gigantic charitable undertaking were made known yesterday, when the Boston branch of the New England Belgian relief fund committee announced the opening of a campaign to stock a mercy ship with \$500,000 worth of goods to be sent as a Christmas present to the suffering Belgians.

The stupendous task of getting together the half-million dollars' worth of goods the committee will attempt to complete in just 17 days. If the plans succeed, the \$100-ton steamship, Harpalgee will sail out of Boston harbor at break of dawn on Christmas day loaded with clothing and food for the people of Belgium.

PARDON, FRANK'S ONLY HOPE

Supreme Court Refuses Writ of Error and He will Be Resentenced to Death Tomorrow

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Leo M. Frank will be taken before the Fulton county superior court here tomorrow for resentence to death for the murder of Mary Phagan. That announcement was made by Solicitor General Dorsey yesterday after receipt of news from Washington that the supreme court had refused to grant a writ of error for retrial of Frank's case by that tribunal.

Efforts will be made now, it is said, to procure a pardon or commutation of sentence from Georgia state officials.



Don't let this Christmas go by Without having

A VICTROLA

Best selections right NOW from the splendid stocks of this store---the best and most attractive place to buy, Victrolas and Victor records.

Victrolas and records from STEINERT'S delivered anywhere in NEW ENGLAND

Let us reserve an instrument for you now so you can be sure of having the very style you prefer delivered to you the day you want it.

Write or telephone us for records wanted at once

Call and hear the new December records. Steinert Service will supply you with the very latest dance records, the best selections for Christmas gifts and most suitable records for all occasions. Accounts solicited.

Steinway and other Pianos. Complete line of genuine Pianola Pianos.

M. STEINERT & SONS COMPANY

130 MERRIMACK STREET.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT HOUSE

THE SICKABED LADY

Cover the patient over while airing the sick room, says nurse. Let down the window at the top, swing door rapidly but quickly for a few minutes backwards and forwards. This will quickly pump the bad air out and draw in the fresh air from the window.

Coffee is a fairly good air purifier, and a little burnt oil hot coals will purify a sick room and abolish bad smells. Many physicians think highly of the bracing effects of coffee taken before they visit cases of infectious disease.

Salt is a violent irritant to raw surfaces, and yet, when used in the right proportion, salt water is less irritating to an injured eye than plain water. Nurse says it has been the practice to bathe an eye that has been injured by a bit of lime or mortar, with a weak solution of vinegar; and to use a bath of diluted soap suds for an injury caused by acids.

This is done with the idea that the acid of the vinegar will neutralize the alkali of the lime, or the alkali of the soap suds neutralize the acid. A far better form of treatment, she thinks, is to put the patient on his back, and pour plenty of lukewarm water between the well-opened lids as quickly as possible.

Curiously enough, this lukewarm bath water is made much less irritating by the addition of a little salt. The exact proportion for this is an even teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water.

It is a very good thing, says nurse, to always carry, in a pocket or bag, a roll of adhesive plaster.

Take the case of a sprained ankle in which the joint swells at once and becomes exquisitely tender. The remedy of using the limb in this condition, without support, is increased, swelling, delayed recovery, and possibly permanent weakness.

But if the ankle is strapped at once with strips of adhesive plaster about one inch wide, placed alternately horizontally around the heel and along the sides of the foot, and vertically under the foot and well up the sides of the leg, using enough to cover the whole surface, the injured foot may be used at once, and with very little pain. Moreover, recovery will be hastened by this kind of treatment.

Nurse says if a patient's eyes smart or burn when awakened, don't let them blame it on the raised curtain or glorious sun.

In point of fact the fault usually lies in the eyes themselves. Some persons, with unusually sensitive eyes, such as albinos, may be affected by the early morning light; but as a rule the smarting sensation of the eyes in the morning is an indication that something is wrong with the eyes, or the system.

It is believed by many observers that "rheumatic" persons are frequently affected, as well as those with eye defects. But in any event the daylight should not be blamed for the eye symptoms. Indeed, daylight is a remedy for, rather than the cause of, sore eyes.

Tincture of iodine is a familiar

Save Money and Travel
Comfortably to California

There's a best way to travel, just as there's a best way to do everything. Why go to a strange country without a guide when, for no more money, but at a great saving, you can go on one of our "Personally Conducted" Parties.

In this way you have good company all the way, as the parties are made up of congenial people. We are particular about "choosing our guests," and then our own special conductor goes with you, all the way.

The courteous service and attention given you by this special guide, enables you to learn more of the country than you could do traveling alone, and he relieves you of all the care and worry about baggage, and other travel details. His extra service costs you nothing. Why not have it?

Call or write and let me tell you about the "Personally Conducted," low fare parties to California that have helped to make the "Burlington Route" service famous.

Alex. Stocks, New England Passenger Agent, C. & O. R. R., 284 Washington Street, Boston.

10 YEAR CLOSE SEASON

PROTECTION OF ALL BIRDS FOR 10 YEARS AND CHANGE WAY OF MOTH EXTERMINATION

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Protection of all birds for a period of 10 years, introduction of insectivorous birds to combat the gypsy and brown-tail moth, and the cessation of the present method of moth extermination, are embraced in the bill to be presented to the next legislature by Mayor Curley.

Claiming that many persons lose their real estate through moth assessments, usually not more than a few dollars, the mayor declared that he will also insert a provision asking for the repeal of this section of the state law. "Of the tax (the sales in the city of Boston," said the mayor, "have found assessments, usually less than a dollar."

BUTTER DEALERS ARRESTED

Fred D. Oetjen and Three of His Employees Charged With Violating Oleomargarine Law

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Fred D. Oetjen, head of the firm of Fred D. Oetjen & Co., one of the largest butter dealing houses in New York state, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the federal oleomargarine law by using oleo oil in the manufacture of lard butter from packing stock. Three employees of the firm also were arrested.

Oetjen was released under bonds of \$15,000 and his employees were held for examination under a bond of \$10,000 each.

The government charges that the sales of oleomargarine by Oetjen & Co. in the past two years aggregated \$1,000,000 and that no tax was paid on this business.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

FALLING HAIR OR ITCHING SCALP

Surely Cease When You Use Parisian Sage—Makes Your Hair Soft and Fluffy.

Now that Parisian Sage—a scientific preparation that supplies every hair and scalp need—can be had at any drug counter, it is certainly needless to have thin, brittle, matted, stringy, or faded hair. No matter how unsightly your hair, how badly it is falling, or how much dandruff, Parisian Sage is all that is needed. Every trace of dandruff is removed with one application, the hair roots are nourished and stimulated to grow new hair, itching scalp and falling hair cease—your hair becomes soft, fluffy, abundant and radiant with life and beauty.

Parisian Sage is surely one of the most invigorating and refreshing hair tonics known. It is easily used at home—not expensive, and even one application proves its goodness.

GREATER
THAN KRUPP'S

Sixty-five thousand men are now working day and night in the big Krupp gun works in Germany, turning out guns to destroy the greatest number of human lives.

Greater and better by far is the work of the thousand employees of the big Postum Cereal Pure Food Factories—

Now making the sturdy wheat and barley food—

Grape-Nuts

FOR BUILDING HUMAN
STRENGTH AND ENERGY

Since the war started shipments of Grape-Nuts food to Europe have increased by leaps and bounds, but in spite of the extra demand the price has not advanced.

This famous food is concentrated, easy to digest, delicious, economical—a good food to fight on in business or war!

Anyone can prove by trial

"There's a Reason" for GRAPE-NUTS

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

BULLETS FOR THE ALLIES

The German Ambassadors Claim Dum Dums are Made in America for British Troops

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here, has brought to the attention of the state department new charges of violation by British troops of the rules of international law. With his note the ambassador also filed photographs and original cartridges said to have been used in violation of international law and photographs of wounds said to have been caused by their bullets.

An official statement on the subject issued today by the German embassy says in part:

"New proofs of the violation of international law by British troops have been found by the German government."

"Soft-nosed cartridges have been delivered by a wounded soldier of the 58th regiment on his return from France. They were given to that regiment before the battle of Mons, mixed with regular infantry ammunition."

"Other dum dum bullets were given to the Duke of Wellington's infantry corps on Aug. 8. Both kinds of dum dums were made by Ely Bros., 251 Gray's Inn road, London, England."

"The British government has ordered of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 20,000 rim fire bullets, 5,000 of 'Luskett' cartridges. The 'Luskett' cartridges contain nine bullets. The use of these weapons and this ammunition has hitherto been unknown in civilized warfare."

"The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has on Oct. 20 secured through Mr. Frank O. Houghland, a patent for a 'mushroom bullet.' It has been ascertained from reliable sources that since October 5,000,000 cartridges made according to this patent were sent by the above mentioned firm to Canada for use in the British army. No outside sign distinguishes these bullets from ordinary ammunition so that the soldier who uses them does not know that he is using dum dum bullets."

NOT SATISFIED 44TH BIRTHDAY BASEBALL MEN

Lowell High Not as Popular as Haverhill With Lawrence Fans

According to the newspapers in Lawrence, Lowell high has proved an unsatisfactory opponent for Lawrence high in the big game of the season. The fans down river do not find the same keen rivalry which formerly existed between Haverhill high and Lawrence high. Billy Peters has the following to say in the Eagle-Tribune:

"I met an alumnus of Lawrence high yesterday and in the course of our conversation he referred to the article in this column a week ago in which it was stated that Lawrence would have to find some team other than Lowell for its big rival. He agreed with our sentiment. Lowell may be all right for a place on the schedule of Lawrence high, but it has not proved that it has a right to the headline honor. The Lawrence-Lowell game drew poorly this year. In fact, Lawrence would have done better if the team played some Boston or other eleven. It was not the size of the gate that was the only disappointing feature. The upriver officials were indifferent to the duty which fell on their shoulders. The condition of the grounds is something we cannot forget and Lowell's neglect in this matter not only placed the health of the young men in jeopardy, but it spoiled the game from a spectator's point of view. Most of the spectators at such games are graduates and former students of the school, friends and relatives of the players or students. They are entitled to much consideration. To my way of looking at it, Lowell has fallen down and is not the rival Haverhill high was. Great things were expected of Lowell, but the up-river school has not come up to expectations."

Jesse Burkett is Still a Youngster—Review of His Career

Jesse Burkett had a birthday last week. The Worcester manager was forty-four years old on Friday. M. E. Lynch in the Lawrence Telegram has a very good summary of Jesse's baseball career.

"Jesse Burkett had a birthday yesterday, his forty-fourth. There were no fireworks to celebrate the event, Jesse spending the day quietly at his home in Worcester. No doubt, however, he allowed himself for a few moments to glance back over the past 44 years, the majority of which he spent on the baseball diamond, and in looking back he must have felt some little tinge of pride.

"Burkett is one of the few real stars, the game has produced, in his day one of the heaviest hitters in the game, who twice attained a batting percentage of over .400 in the big show. In recent years Ty Cobb has been hailed as a marvel for his prowess in batting over the .400 mark, but in the days when Burkett was in his prime a .400 hitter had to contend with a whole lot more than the present day. Jesse has practically cashed in as an active player, but he still possesses that same fighting characteristic that marked his success as a player.

"Since coming into the New England league he has done more than his share in advancing the article of baseball apparel here, and many a player has been pulling down a princely salary in the big league owes it all to the training he received under Burkett.

"Burkett has been a credit to the game of baseball. He isn't an old man yet by any means, and we hope that he'll continue to prosper to celebrate a birthday double his forty-fourth."

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

GIRL INJURED ON POND STREET—OTHERS INJURED BY FALLS ON SLIPPERY STREETS

The ambulance was kept busy today, the slippery sidewalks being the cause for two more accidents just before noon. The frozen sleet upon the streets sent the school children scurrying for their sleds and a coasting accident occurred on Pleasant street.

Four-year-old Catherine Welch of 47 Pleasant street was sliding down the Pond street hill when her sled ran into a horse and wagon passing along Concord street. The little girl's right leg was broken as a result and she was taken to St. John's hospital.

A man by the name of Bradel, who lives at 917 Lakeview avenue, slipped and fell on the sidewalk near his home. He injured his hip severely in the fall.

Margaret Donovan of 173 Fletcher street fell while on her way home from church this morning. She sustained a fractured hip and was taken to the Lowell hospital.

COLORADO MINERS STRIKE

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—J. L. Lee, executive assistant of the United States railroad, was the author of "Cattle in Colorado's struggle for industrial freedom," according to the statement of J. P. Wilson, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at the meeting of the industrial relations committee's investigation of the coal miners' strike.

THE RABBIT'S FOOT

BY OWEN SEARS

THE STOUT WOMAN

The stout woman should study the effect of dress; by so doing she will be able to overcome to a certain extent, the appearance of stoutness. To my mind the face and chin are the members which first convey the truth to those you meet. The manner in which you dress the neck will either enhance or reduce the stout appearance.

The wearing of high, tight collars does not permit of a free circulation, and in consequence impairs the complexion, causing a puffiness of the features, which is mistaken for fat and is one of the greatest producers of a double chin.

If the face is too fat it is usually accompanied by an equally fat body.

ABANDONMENT OF LODZ

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM PETROGRAD TELLS OF RUSSIAN PLAN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—An official statement given today indicates that the Russians are considering the abandonment of Lodz.

This statement says:

"During the fighting in the second half of the month of November, Lodz acquired great military importance, but the German offensive on the Lodz-Lowell line having failed the question of the defense of Lodz lost its urgency."

The defense of this large city presents many difficulties from the military point of view and gives to our front an abnormal contour which is embarrassing to our communications with the rear. It may, therefore, be expected that with the setting in of a full on the left bank of the Vistula the Russian lines in the region of Lodz will be re-formed."

The report then takes up the fighting on the left bank of the Vistula river, which it says is undetermined.

RAINFALL OF 4.81 INCHES

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The total rainfall mixed with sleet and snow which accompanied the storm partly last Saturday and continued until today amounted to 4.81 inches.

Mr. Harry Knapp, son of the proprietor of the Colonial theatre, has arrived home after a stay of one week in New York. He visited the Powers Moving Picture Machine factory of Gold Street, where he secured several of the latest features.

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FOR PROHIBITION TRADERS BANK

Rep. Hobson Claims the Majority in the House Rules Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Hobson today claimed a majority of two in the house rules committee for his proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition.

The committee will report the rule next Tuesday.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SAYS INVADERS WERE REPELLED

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 8.—An official communication issued here today stated that the Russian forces which invaded northern Hungary had been repulsed.

The statement follows:

"The enemy who entered the counties of Szerecs and Munkacs are everywhere in full retreat. Our troops are already in Galician territory at several points. Only two or three communities in Hungarian territory are in the hands of the enemy."

BASEBALL MEN

Meeting of National and International Leagues in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Major and minor baseball magnates held the center of the stage here today when the annual meeting of the National and International leagues overlapped. While the magnates did nothing of note in official session, a number of important deals were either completed or undertaken during the forenoon hours by club owners or league executives as individuals.

The American league also played in the spotlight with the announcement of the deal between the Philadelphia and Chicago clubs whereby Eddie Collins, the Athletics second baseman was sold to the White Sox for a cash consideration and possibly one or two players. Collins signed a five year contract with the Chicago club, but denied the report that the contract required him to act as manager as well as to play second base.

Intervention with the deal was the report that the New York American league club franchise would be purchased by Jacob Ruppert of this city and Collins secured from the Chicago club to manage the Yankees. While President Dan Johnson of the American league would neither deny nor confirm the report he said it was true the American league had interested Mr. Ruppert in the proposition. It is understood that the club has been offered to Ruppert for \$500,000, this being the price put on the stock held by Frank J. Farrell and W. S. Devery, the principal stockholders.

The American league, it was understood, will hold a meeting in this city on Friday when the deal for the sale of the New York club will come up for consideration and possibly ratification by the magnates of the other seven clubs in the circuit.

EDDIE COLLINS SOLD

SECOND BASEMAN OF ATHLETICS PURCHASED BY THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Eddie Collins, star center baseman, was today sold to the Chicago Americans. According to Connie Mack, manager of the champion Athletics, negotiations have been under way for some time and the deal was consummated in New York today, the contracts being signed in that city.

Mr. Mack declined to make public the amount of money involved in the deal, but there is a report that it was \$500,000.

Whether the Philadelphia management decided to part with Collins because the cash consideration offered was so large, or that it could not be replaced or the club has decided that a change was necessary, could not be learned. The Federal league last year failed to get Collins, but he remained loyal to the Athletics and last summer signed a contract for a term of years. It was reported that the Feds had offered Collins \$25,000 a year for three years.

Eddie Collins is 27 years old and is a graduate of Columbia university, where he received his early baseball education. Since he became a regular on the Athletics he was easily the star of Connie's \$100,000 infield. He has led the American league as a basemen and has always been well liked by fans and as a rule, he has been batting average in the season just closed was .314, he being second to Ty Cobb, who led the league, Collins' sale to the Chicago club is the first break in Mack's great infield which has won pennants and world's championships. Rumor has it that Home Run Baker will be the next to let go, a rumor from the west stating that the famous center was about to jump into the Feds. Baker has not denied the report.

ON TO WASHINGTON

TRIP WILL BE MADE TONIGHT FIVE CITIES WILL BE REPRESENTED

At 10:35 o'clock tonight ten Lowell men will assemble at the Middlesex street station and board the Bar Harbor express, en route to Washington, D. C., where a hearing will be held relative to the appropriation of money for the development of the Merrimack river from Lowell to the sea. The local delegation will be met by delegates from Lawrence, Haverhill, Amesbury and Newburyport.

The delegation will arrive in the capital city tomorrow morning and prepare to attend a hearing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This hearing will be held before the army engineers. The congressional hearing will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

TO BUY YANKEES

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Jacob Ruppert, New York broker, is negotiating with William S. Devery and Frank Farrell for the purchase of the New York American league. The price wanted by Devery and Farrell is \$500,000. The deal has not yet been closed but Dan Johnson, president of the American league, is endeavoring to put it through.

PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

Worcester, Dec. 8.—Governor David I. Walsh aroused much enthusiasm at the opening session today of the Massachusetts state senate when he advocated a commissioner of agriculture to devote full time to the promotion of agriculture in Massachusetts.

To Pay Second Dividend Tomorrow—How to Get the Cash

A second dividend of 10 per cent will be paid to all depositors of the Trade National bank, beginning at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The dividend was declared just four weeks ago and at that time checks were sent to the U. S. treasury department at Washington to be signed and returned. The signed checks were received in this city today and as a result arrangements were promptly made to make the second payment, which will be well appreciated by the bankbook holders with Christmas only a few weeks away.

Approximately 12,950 claims, netting \$27,535.87, will be delivered to depositors. The checks vary in amounts from one cent up, a great many being made out for less than one dollar.

Each depositor must appear at the bank with a receiver's certificate or a dividend will not be paid. If a certificate has been lost or destroyed it will be necessary to have the depositor wait until the rush is over and then sign an affidavit to the effect that the certificate has been lost.

In order to make the payments as soon as possible four windows will be put into use. The windows will be numbered as follows: From 1000 to 3000, from 3001 to 4000, from 4001 to 5000, from 5001 to 6000, from 6001 to 7000. Each receiver's certificate has a number in the left hand corner so that by comparing the number on the certificate with the figures over the windows it will be easy for the depositor to go direct to the teller who has his check.

In the event of persons being out of the city receipts will be sent to them to be signed and returned to the bank with the receiver's certificates. Upon the receipt of the certificate at the bank a check containing 10 per cent of the deposit will be forwarded.

The bank hours will be from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Later it may be necessary to make arrangements to have the bank open evenings to accommodate those who are unable to reach the institution during the day. The authorities at the bank wish to impress upon the minds of the public the fact that there is no necessity for presenting claims during the first day, but will make a great difficulty in handling the crowds and will also cause a delay in paying the claims.

Arrangements will be made to have officers at the bank to see that only a certain number of persons enter at one time. When the tellers have paid these persons another group will be allowed inside. This system will be used as long as the rush continues.

COTTON REPORT

More Cotton Than Was Ever Ginned in Any Season Prior to Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—More cotton than ever ginned in any season prior to Dec. 1 is the record for this year as indicated by census bureau statistics issued today showing 13,956,105 bales, having passed through ginner's hands. That was 24,348 bales more than ginned to Dec. 1 in the record year 1911.

During the period from Nov. 11 to Dec. 1 there were ginned 1,294,595 bales. That amount is less than ginned in the same period in the past three years but more than in 1909 and 1910.

Florida and Oklahoma the ginneries to Dec. 1 showed last year's entire crop in those states.

Cotton exports picked up considerably during November, when 760,349 bales were sent abroad, according to announcement of the census bureau today. This is more than was shipped during September and October combined and brought the total for the first three months of the cotton year to 1,643,517 bales. The export of cotton, however, is far from normal, as last year's exports for the three months were 4,296,581 bales, November's exports last year were 1,501,239 bales.

Imports during November were 11,574 bales.

STRIKE WILL CONTINUE

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The strike of shopmen on the Barrington lines will continue, it was announced today by the chairman of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor after he had received the vote of the Boilermakers' union.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, therefore, are due to acidity, therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action, produces acidity. Unfavorably, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve-building properties. It is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which comes from a well fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty foods, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may wish to moderate, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisulphate of magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, and which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisulphate of magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It has no direct action on the stomach, but by neutralizing the acidity of the stomach contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than possibly can be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisulphate of magnesia from your druggist. What you want at your next meal, take some of the bisulphate of magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

THE PINK OF HEALTH

is every woman's right; but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

CUT PRICES ON LEATHER GOODS

DEVINE'S

124 Merrimack Street
Repairing, Etc. Telephone 250

Toilet Set Bottles

USEFUL AND INEXPENSIVE GIFTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER

These handy Toilet Set Bottles bear the following white enameled glass labels: Rochelle Salts, Witch Hazel, Borax, Camphor, Alcohol, Bay Rum, Glycerine and Ammonia, neatly lettered in black. All have mushroom shaped stoppers and those for dry substances have wide necks.

Any householder will appreciate a set of these bottles. They are just what is needed in the bath room and medicine closet.

4 oz. bots., 30c
8 oz. bots., 35c

C. B. COBURN CO.

Free City Motor Delivery
63 MARKET STREET

CAPT. W. R. JEVES ILL

STRICKEN WITH SUDDEN ILLNESS AND TAKEN TO LOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Capt. Walter R. Jeyes of Company C, Sixth regiment, and armorer at the local armory, was suddenly stricken ill this forenoon while performing his duties in the state building on Westford street. Dr. Ralph Parker was summoned and after an examination ordered the captain removed to the Lowell General hospital, where he will undergo an operation late this afternoon.

During Captain Jeyes' confinement to the hospital, the local armory will be in charge of Assistant Armorer William Lyons.

LOWELL BAR MEETING

A special meeting of the Lowell Bar association was held this morning in police court following the criminal session. The meeting was called to order by Judge Fisher.

Judge Fisher was chosen as chairman of today's meeting and called the meeting to order. In a short eulogy to the late John W. McEvoy the judge stated the object of the meeting to be one of condolence over the death of the local lawyer.

A committee of five was appointed by the chairman to draw up resolutions of regret. The committee appointed consisted of Judge Dickman, Joseph H. Guyette, William D. Regan, J. Joseph O'Connor, Charles H. McIntire. A committee was also appointed to attend the funeral as a delegation from the association. Those on this committee are William H. Bent, Daniel J. Donahue, Charles J. Wein, John J. Harvey and John J. Hogan.

BREAKS FOR FREEDOM

ALFRED LACOUR, TAKEN TO LACONIA FOR ALLEGED AUTO THEFT, CAUGHT AFTER RACE

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 8.—Alfred Lacour, of this city, who was taken into custody at Portland, Sunday, charged with the larceny of an automobile from V. C. Harvey of Laconia, was returned to this city yesterday.

While Officer Chalmers was taking Lacour from police headquarters to the station he made a break, running down Main street to Mill street, where he was caught by Alford Roy and Charles E. Carroll.

LOOKING FOR QUINNS

Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, General Delivery, Cleveland, O., is attempting to locate the missing John J. Quinn of Cleveland, believed to be in this city. It is thought that Mr. Quinn's mother's name is Annie and that his father is a barber.

DEGREE TEAM ORGANIZED

Lowell Nest of Owls, 1255, organized a degree team at the state armory last evening with Brother Leuit. James J. Powers as drill master. It is expected that this team will do a degree work for the Lawrence nest in the near future.

DISCOLORED, WRINKLED Skin Easily Removed

Since brown or yellow, over-zeal or itchy complexion are decided evils, so many continue to wear them. Surely every woman has heard of mercurochrome. This new skin medicine, which is made of the finest chemicals, will positively banish every unsightly taint. The wax really takes off a bad complexion. It gradually, harmoniously, absorbs the skin layer of surface skin with all its defects, as chaps, liver spots, pimples, freckles, blackheads. Just as gradually the discolored skin is replaced by the clear, white, youthful skin underneath. Mercurochrome, procurable at any drugstore, is applied nightly like cold cream and ors and morning wash. It produces the loveliest complexion in less than a fortnight. I can't understand, either, why folks are so slow to get this wonderful skin remedy. It is the best skin medicine ever made. It is so simple to use, so pleasant, and so all happy, but we would not waste our money. Mirror.

COMPARE EAST AND WEST

Learned Lecture Before Women's Club by Rev. A. M. Rihbany, Noted Syrian Scholar

At the Middlesex Women's club yesterday afternoon a learned and keenly analytic contrast between the mind of the oriental and Occidental was made by Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, a Syrian, who is widely known in the literary and church circles of this country. At present he occupies the pulpit made famous by James Freeman Clarke, in Boston. The subject of his lecture yesterday was "Wisdom from the East and West Men from the West."

Mr. Rihbany, in outlining the lecture, the fundamental differences between the mental traits of the east and west, began with the migration of races, in the remote past. The aggressive element which refused to submit to tyranny traveled westward, wave after wave, he said, and founded the great European nations. Those who performed subjection and contemplation, remained at home and tended their flocks. The Oriental mind, springing from this stock is contemplative and submissive; the Occidental mind is aggressive and experimental.

The Oriental lives in a world of mysteries. He contemplates the world in terms of mystery and waits for some providential way to clear the air. The Oriental does not say, "Give me liberty or give me death," but "Give me 'flow'—long, O Lord, flow long!" and a thousand years to him are as one day, and one day to a thousand years. It is for these reasons that the Oriental has not accomplished much in the way of history and science. His literature consists of essays, and some restrictive philosophies. He has never discovered the art and the philosophy of nation-building.

Another difference between the Oriental and the Occidental mind is found in matters of relationship. To the Oriental, the only true and holy and everlasting relationship is that of blood. In our families, our kinsmen, our neighbors, we are all that was worth while in humanity. The Occidental moves from the relationship of blood to the relationship of ideas, of ideals. The Oriental finds his chief pleasure in personal association among his kinsmen, and some restrictive philosophies. He has never discovered the art and the philosophy of nation-building.

Whether we believe in the relationship of blood or not, it is a fact for us to know that the Oriental is sometimes criticized for sleeping so many of his men in one room, and it is often ascribed to poverty; but I have been in the homes of rich people in the east, and the living room was also the bedroom.

It is because of their love for human association, that they have never known any other life. When we think of the primitive life of Christ with his disciples, we see that it was simply the Oriental life, supplemented by the higher ideals. When I read the New Testament it sounds like a letter from home. On my first night in America, when I was given a room by myself, it seemed like solitary confinement.

The Anglo-Saxon speaks of "the majesty of the law." With us, in the east, law is secondary. Human sympathy, human intercession, come first. We have fights—many of them—but we never interfere with such individual matters as bathing, or even second degree murder, in the people's eyes. In the matter of the English people and the Egyptians and the Hindus, sprang up from this difference about the law. To an Englishman, law and God meant the same thing. To the Oriental, law was the last ditch. If you and your brother could settle a matter, nothing to do with the law, the law was not to do with it, and the Oriental always depends upon human sympathy.

With reference to the treatment of women, he said, "I would like to correct an impression which prevails in this country, that women in the Orient are considered a slave, by man. This is incorrect. Maternity, motherhood, as always been the most sacred thing in the Orient. When I was a child, my mother was the most sacred thing to me. But man is preferred. In every instance, and a woman would feel insulted if you did honor her above her husband. It was hard for me, when I first came to America, to seeing my psychology around, to give the preference to women. I was instructed. If a woman were speaking, I would better not interrupt, but wait until she has finished, and then speak. I have tried to profit by that instruction, and I am still waiting."

In a final building, Mr. Rihbany said, the Oriental has very little to say about the future. He is content with the present, and the Oriental has never produced a great and varied literature. I have never seen a great novel in classical Arabic. Great and varied literature always follows the nationality. Every great literature springs out of a nation's history and when the heart ceases to beat, the literature ceases to be. But in order to have a perfect literature, we must have four things: Nationality, freedom, public education and high regard for the woman and child. For this reason I say that, while American literature has not reached its golden age, either in form or in substance, still America has the highest opportunity to produce the noblest literature the world has ever known, because it has those four conditions.

Another difference between the Oriental and the Occidental lies in the fact that the language of the Oriental is poetry, while the language of the Occidental is science. The exactness of the Occidental is distressing to the Oriental, and the slovenliness of the Oriental is distressing to the Occidental. The Oriental says so many things that he does not mean, and the Occidental means so many things that he does not say, and they irritate each other. Although the Oriental says many things that he does not mean, by we do not feel like calling him what Emerson would call him, so long as a contraventionist knows that you know he is not telling the truth, then that person is not a liar. The things he tells us are pleasant, and we are all happy; but we would not waste our money. Mirror.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN 22 MASS. CITIES

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Two new names appeared in the list of 22 Massachusetts cities which held their annual elections today. They were Attleboro and Revere, which voted at the recent state election to accept the city form of government. The other twenty were Brockton, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Woburn and Worcester.

There are now 35 cities in the state. Eight held their elections last week, four, including Boston, will vote next Tuesday and one, Cambridge, chooses municipal officers in March.

Peculiar interest is attached to today's election at Salem because included in it will be the preliminary step in the recall election of Dec. 22. In this preliminary election either for Mayor Arthur Howard, Matthias J. O'Keefe or William J. Ryan will be chosen as the candidate to meet Mayor Hurley in what will probably prove to be either the veteran mayor and soldier's Austerlitz or his Waterloo.

Of the cities that will hold their elections today nine last year voted for license and 11 for no-license. Of the wet cities Lynn last year took on that condition by a "yes" majority of only 53. The no-license advocates in that city have worked with night and main to swing Lynn back into an anti-saloon community. The "wets" have been fully aware of the danger to their cause, and have left no stone unturned to secure another majority for their side.

The no-license forces in both Gloucester and Haverhill have hopes that they will be able to turn their cities into saloonless communities, though the license advocates of Haverhill, with the "wet" majority of 267 last year, and those of Gloucester, with a saloon majority of 265, profess not to be afraid.

The town of Revere last year voted for no-license by a majority of 331, and the license advocates there have been making a campaign in the community to make its initial bow among its sister cities as a place of license saloons. Their efforts have apparently been fully met by the no-license people, however. There is no apprehension on the part of the no-license advocates in Attleboro that the first city election there will result in a victory for the saloon.

STRUGGLE IN POLAND

Continues With Germans Apparently Scoring Most Points, Says London

LONDON, Dec. 8.—While the allied armies in the west grope their way forward cautiously grappling with the Germans here and there for slight advantages, the great struggle in Poland continues with the Germans for the time being apparently scoring the most points.

Russia has not yet fully conceded the occupation of Lodz, but in view of the repeated German claims and the Russian admission of the reformation of her battle line there, it would seem that the German cause has achieved this goal, upsetting what for a time was hailed as a decisive Russian victory. The capture of Lodz, if indeed accomplished, will threaten the Russian line of communication with Warsaw; that is to say, the great arterial railway which runs diagonally across Poland from Czestochowa to the Polish capital. Details of the battle are still lacking, however, and it remains to be seen whether the Germans will be able to make a further advance.

The fighting in Poland has been different from that which has taken place anywhere else in the war area since the outbreak of hostilities. In the west the allies have always been able to hold their ground after an advance but the present recapture of Lodz marks the third invasion of Poland since the war began. The first was made from the north by Austro-Hungarian forces in August. The Russians checked this movement in September. Later the Austrians concentrated around Cracow and made a second advance in concert with a German forward movement from Breslau. The invaders almost reached the walls of Warsaw, but the Russians repulsed in time, not only driving back the Germans to their own borders, but throwing the Russian advance patrols into Silesia. This feat was acclaimed by the Russians at the time as the first step toward a march on Berlin. The Germans with reinforcements heavily outnumbered the fact that at one time they were surrounded and threatened with a disastrous defeat. Today Berlin is rejoicing and celebrating the occupation of Lodz.

INDUSTRIAL AND STORE NEWS

The Amesbury mills in Manchester, N. H., are the largest cotton mills in the world.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Co., when running full capacity, would help to any other industry in this city.

James Armstrong of the Boston & Maine repair shops is confined to his home with illness.

It is said that the employees of the various industries in the city will organize a basketball league.

Anthony Doyle of the American Hide & Leather Co., is coming to the front rapidly as a singer.

Thomas Hartley of the Waterhead mills is one of the most prominent members of the Royal Arcanum.

Walter T. Powers of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., makes very capable president officer for the Mather Temperance Institute.

Frank McCarthy, a Lowell boy working for a Boston electrical firm, is now on a business trip, taking credit on the city in the state of Maine.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Co., with its big mills in this city is one of the largest concerns manufacturing hosiery and underwear in the country.

The Pacific mills in Lawrence boast of having the largest and most complete print works in the world. The Merrimack Manufacturing Co. of this city is a close second.

The employees of the Appleton Co., may well be satisfied. The mills of the company are nearly always running full capacity and working conditions couldn't be improved under any circumstances.

Through two of our local mills are said to have received large orders from unknown sources, the agents of these mills are not aware of the fact, although they say they would welcome a real good order at the present time with open arms.

All roads will surely lead to Associate Mill Thursday evening when the members of the Mather Temperance Institute, their families and friends, many innovations have been arranged and the affair promises to be an immense success.

James Mullin of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. has returned from a three days' visit to relatives in Providence, R. I.

The window display at the J. I. Chaffoux store this week is exceptionally attractive and reflects much credit on Mr. Morton Walker, advertising man and head window trimmer at the store. Mr. Walker is regarded as one of the foremost window trimmers in New England.

It was erroneously stated in yesterday's paper that Mr. Thomas Maguire of the Appleton Co. had accepted a lucrative position with the White Bros. Mfg. Co. of White Valley, Mass. Mr.

An Xmas Bargain

Choice of Suits selling to \$45.00 at, Wednesday... \$18.75

CHERRY & WEBB

N. Y. Clark & Selt Co.

12-18 JOHN STREET

CARDINAL O'CONNELL 55

His Eminence Observes Birthday Anniversary Today—Born in Lowell Dec. 8, 1859

Cardinal O'Connell is 55 years old today. He presided at the solemn high mass in honor of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, at 10 o'clock this morning.

He was born in Lowell, Dec. 8, 1859. He was ordained a priest at Rome on June 8, 1884. From 1885 to 1887, he was assistant to the Rev. Father Donnelly in Medford, leaving there to become a curate at St. Joseph's church, West End, where he remained until he was appointed rector of the American college in Rome, Nov. 21, 1893.

On April 22, 1901, in Rome, he was consecrated bishop of Portland, Me., under the auspices of the Rev. Archbishop Williams of Boston, with the right of succession. He was created cardinal Nov. 27, 1911.

As on previous birthdays, the cardinal has made no preparations for elaborate observance. Each has been passed quietly with no observance by him.

Probably no other year in the life of the cardinal has been so eventful with important developments in the life of the Catholic church as the one that

acted upon. Remarks on the road of the union were made by President Coolidge and others. The report of the secretary showed everything to be progressing.

Lathers' Union

The Lathers' union met in session last night in Trades & Labor hall, Middle street, and transacted a great deal of business. Quite a few new members were also admitted. Talks on the good of the union were made by several of the members, and plans made for the entertainment of the members during the winter months.

Iron Molders' Union

The Iron Molders' union held a largely attended business meeting last night at 22 Middle street with President John William in the chair. Business of considerable importance was transacted and officers for the ensuing year were elected with the following result: John William, president; Michael Larkin, vice-president; L. A. Dupee, treasurer; William P. Mahoney, financial secretary; Francis Whiteley, conductor; Carl Peterson, guard; Martin Davis, treasurer for 15 months. The following corresponding representatives, Charles L. Anderson does not expire until the next convention. After the election interesting remarks were made on the good of the union by several of the members. The secretary's report showed the union to be in an excellent financial condition and all members working. President William, who is one of the most prominent men in union circles was roundly congratulated on his re-election after the meeting by the members.

Mears Adams Shoe Co.

The Mears Adams Shoe Co., with an extensive plant situated in Lincoln street, is one of the most prosperous shoe firms in the city. Established in this city about three years ago by the firm of Mears, Pease & Adams, the business has grown by leaps and bounds, and today over one hundred dozen pairs of shoes are being turned out of the factory daily. About one year ago Mr. Pease dissolved his partnership with Mears and Adams and formed the present company, after looking around for some time for a capable superintendent to manage their affairs, the two owners, finally persuaded Mr. C. P. Williams, then superintendent in the W. B. Lewis factory in Haverhill, to come to this city and assume charge of the local plant. It can safely be said that he will never regret his action, for Mr. Williams has proved a most competent official. Immediately after assuming charge he inaugurated many changes in the plant. Old machinery was discarded and modern mechanism substituted in its place. The various departments were partitioned off and the whole inside of the factory given a complete face lift. A cost system, this energetic superintendent besides many other things which have been mainly responsible for the prosperity of the company. The company employs about 200 hands and the weekly payroll averages between \$2500 and \$3000.

The making of the shoe is most interesting and instructive, and many operations are necessary before the shoe is ready to leave the factory. Owing to lack of space, we are forced to omit the various operations at the present time. The cutting room is the first place the writer visited and here all parts that go to make up the shoe are cut, some by machine and some by hand. These employees receive excellent remuneration as they do the most particular and trying work in the making of a shoe. Most of the profit and loss of the company is figured in this department, and the slightest slip of the knife or a bit in the work of the cutter means a big loss to the company. Mr. Simon Allan is the foreman of the cutting room and makes a valuable man for the company. He is also well liked by the employees, who show their appreciation by turning out the best work that is in them.

From the cutting department the shoe is taken to the stitching department, and the different parts are stitched and made ready for the finishing room. The stitching department is under the supervision of Mr. Charles Bourque, who has had years of experience in this particular line.

The work in the finishing room is overseen by Mr. Fred Clements, a thoroughly competent foreman. The employees of this department are highly

paid and well satisfied with the excellent conditions under which they work. Mr. Clements and his help get along like the members of a large family, and the success of the department is in no small measure due to this important fact.

The sole leather department is under the direct supervision of Mr. James Donnelly, who, like the others, makes a most efficient foreman. Mr. Donnelly is one of the most popular men in the factory and there is never an entertainment or amusement of any kind conducted by the employees that he does not take an active part in. He is the manager and a member of the bowling team, composed of employees of the plant, and his rolling has been mainly instrumental in winning many games for his aggregation. Mr. Donnelly had charge of the employees' outing to Revere last summer which was an immense success.

Mr. Frank Diegan, a Lowell boy, president over the shipping and repair departments in a most capable manner. To understand the workings of the repairing department one has to have a thorough knowledge of chemistry, and in this study Mr. Diegan has shown the utmost proficiency. A catalog is prepared by the industrial foreman which is invaluable to the company. The help in general are well equipped with working conditions at the plant and there has been no serious labor disputes. All disputes thus far have been amicably settled between employee and employer, and this policy will be continued.

Mr. Williams informed the writer before leaving that within a short time the output of the factory will be increased and that 150 dozen pairs of shoes will be turned out at the factory daily. This will necessitate the hiring of more help and Lowell help, as has always been the custom, will be given the preference.

BILLERICA

The Billerica board of selectmen held a meeting last night and transacted a great deal of routine business, including the approving of a number of bills. All members were present.

The result of the first night's play in the Republican club whist tournament is as follows: S. P. Pettinelli, 52; William McElrath, 51; Garner, 50; Chris Walker, 49; J. P. Nickerson, 47; J. R. Foster, 46; William Chamber, 45; Walter Chandler, 44; J. T. McLean, 43; C. Chambers, 42; P. Hannan, 41; R. T. Perry, 40; C. Callahan, 39; L. R. Moran, 38; C. Nickerson, 37; Chandler, 36; A. Smith, 35; G. R. Lynn, 34; E. L. Hammond, 33; Dr. N. K. Poiran, 32; W. B. Lawrence, 31; L. D. Bolter, 30; D. Mahoney, 29; B. E. Twam, 28; J. H. Brewster, 27; A. S. Powers, 26; L. Davidson, 25.

SILVER SPRING \$1000 STOLEN

FALL RIVER, Sept. 8.—Ten telephone wires were cut and electric light bulbs detached by burglars early this morning. The burglar cut the wires of the telephone exchange, the home of the Algonquin Printing Co. in this city and made away with silverware to the value of \$1000. The Chadwick family, who sleep during the operations of the telephone wires were cut so that the police could not be summoned immediately. The police have no clue.

BROOKS HER ARM

The slender sidewalks, caused by last night's storm, were responsible for a minor accident this forenoon when Mrs. Jessie Beauregard of 283 Lakeview avenue fell while on her way from her home to a nearby store and sustained a probable fracture of her right arm. She was taken into her home and later removed in the ambulance to the Lowell hospital.

This Will Remove Hairy or Fuzzy Growth

(Toilet Tips)

A safe, certain method for ridding the skin of ugly, hairy growths is as follows: Mix a paste with some powdered talc and water, apply to hairy surface about two minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This is entirely harmless and seldom requires repeating, but to avoid disappointment it is advisable to see that you get genuine depilatory.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

The Sign Over Your Door

Is a good thing, isn't it? You would not think of doing business without it, seen by those who pass your way. If you put a sign where everyone could see it would it interest you?

THE CITY DIRECTORY

Is where people look for you when they want to do business. You should make it easy for them to find you, by putting such information as a buyer wants, in the Directory properly indexed under all headings.

To be properly registered costs less than to be left out.

Sampson & Murdock Co., Care of Lowell Board of Trade

AMUSEMENT NOTES

OPERA HOUSE

Despite the lateness of the weather, two large audiences attended the opening performance at the Opera House, under its change of policy yesterday and, judging from the length and the quality of the program offered, the first of the new form of entertainment is assured. The audience were treated to three solid hours of first class entertainment, the program being a series of pictures, both humorous and dramatic. Following these were three of the five big vaudeville acts offered. Then came a new feature, a political farce, showing the experience of a "good thing" when the "boys" induced to run for public office, after which two more acts of vaudeville were presented. The program, concluding with the presentation of Edward Beggs' great human interest story, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," with Max Pliginsk in the leading role, and supported by a host of other talented artists, was given in five reels and included the entire story in detail.

The first act was a big hit and compared most favorably with any bill of similar character that has been witnessed here in a long time. The vaudeville operators, Snyder and Buckler, in a musical act. This clever pair has been seen in Lowell in the past and need no introduction to the audience. Their act is entirely new with original schemes and devices for producing harmony. Among their hits were the musical cats in which the aid of a cat was used to produce a hilarious and hidden mechanical devices they produced a screaming feature. They conclude their act with the presentation of a two-man band, each of which was a musical instrument. They conclude their act with the presentation of a two-man band, each of which was a musical instrument. They conclude their act with the presentation of a two-man band, each of which was a musical instrument.

The Four Rules were all to the good and if the audience had its way they would have seen the play over and over. A host of "copy house" jokes and "village store" gossip they proved to be first class singers and harmonizers and their musical selections were to the amusement of the audience.

Harry Stanley opened up with some original songs just a little different from the ordinary run and was taking the audience by surprise. Harry did a little talking that had the audience laughing loud for he told some droll stories, though not of the classic variety. He was followed by a clever and witty English character actor in a most amusing sketch entitled, "My Wife Won't Let Me." It was a hilarious and faultless presentation, which dealt with the complicated experiences of a henpecked husband, who, in a most amusing way, was taken care of by his wife. The feature picture, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," is a play which attracted a large audience. It is a play of smiles and tears and is capably done on the films.

This big show will continue until the end of the week. There will be a complete change of bill, with new vaudeville and a new feature picture. The performances begin at 2 and 7. Drawn at three hours without interruption.

KRINIS THEATRE

The Musical Gormans, three women a man and two men, have been at Krinis this week with a real farfare of music. They can take music out of any old thing, but their instruments are not the usual ones. They use a mandoline, a guitar and many other things. They were used with wonderful effect.

Miss Kathryn, a member of the company, is more than a good singer. She gave the double and the triple notes with facility. Another member of the family, Master James, who is about four years old, is a great singer. He has a beautiful voice and he sings with some show of skill. He conducts several of the pieces, and throws himself into them with wonderful abandon, a la Greta.

The Gormans are a good looking bunch and as evidenced by applause fully appreciated by the audience. The musical Gormans are a real farfare of music. They can take music out of any old thing, but their instruments are not the usual ones. They use a mandoline, a guitar and many other things. They were used with wonderful effect.

John T. Ray and Grace Hilliard give a rural comedy sketch that is replete with good fun. As a rule, Ray plays a good fool, while Miss Hilliard plays a good fool.

"Jonathan Hopper" of Hoppersville, landed in New York and brought up the stage door. He is a real farfare of music. They can take music out of any old thing, but their instruments are not the usual ones. They use a mandoline, a guitar and many other things. They were used with wonderful effect.

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\$30,000 LOSS BY FIRE AT PHILLIPS ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Dec. 8.—Only brick walls remained after fire had swept through the Phillips Andover early today, causing a loss of \$30,000. The building was used as a dormitory and 20 students were asleep when the blaze started. Robert Sheldon of Brookline, who occupied a room on the top floor of the four story structure was awakened by smoke. He discovered that five coats had snapped out of the fire, and he had to get out of the room. He placed to extinguish the flames, he spread

the alarm. The students were quickly aroused and left the building before the fire had reached the corridors and stairways. All the town fire apparatus was summoned. Several hundred students from other dormitories turned out to help the fire men and to assist in removing furniture and personal effects. Most of this property on the two lower floors was saved. A high wind prevented the firemen from getting the upper hand of the flames which worked downward through the building.

men of a discerning mind. Mr. Klein directs the attention of the audience to the things of capital and of labor, to the greed of the one and to the envy of the other. Moreover, he points out that the individual members of each group, not excepting the leaders of the workingmen, work only for their personal interests. A not uncommon failing, however, is that the workers are kept awake at night planning good for their neighbors. Yet, while the dramatist sketches the failings of both classes without a thought of the workers, he shows how the two sides may be brought to agree on their strife over wages, hours, and control of the work. The rights of the one and the rights of the other.

Through the dominant idea running through the three acts, there is a thought of the workers who are kept awake at night planning good for their neighbors. Yet, while the dramatist sketches the failings of both classes without a thought of the workers, he shows how the two sides may be brought to agree on their strife over wages, hours, and control of the work. The rights of the one and the rights of the other.

Of the individual roles in the performance the one just mentioned, that of "Louise Schelke" evokes the sympathies of the audience. She is a young girl who has been brought up in a poor family. She is a young girl who has been brought up in a poor family. She is a young girl who has been brought up in a poor family.

Charles Klein in "The Gamblers" exposed certain methods that eventually cause an act of sacrifice by the hero of the play, a young man, who has an enemy in the person of the "dormitory" general, who is a young man who has an enemy in the person of the "dormitory" general, who is a young man who has an enemy in the person of the "dormitory" general.

Frederick P. Nagle, a former employee of the company and upon whom testimony the charges were based, recently committed suicide. He had sworn that he had been commissioned to pay Wardner for modifying the specifications of a building at New Bedford in order that certain products of the glass company might be used.

PAY 12 CENTS A DAY

ALL RUSSIAN EMPLOYED IN GERMAN MANY ARE SUBJECT TO A WAR TAX

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—Planoff, a Russian court councillor, has arrived here to undertake negotiations with the Danish and German railway for the transportation of 200,000 Russian civilians who are now interned in Germany. It is said the Germans desire to be free of the necessity of feeding them.

Mr. Planoff states that all Russians employed in Germany have to pay 12 cents a day war tax to the German government.

LOYAL EXCELSIOR LODGE

Benefit for Brother Who Has Been Confined to Hospital For Over a Year

A benefit for E. A. Kille, who has been confined to an English hospital for the past 14 months, was conducted under the auspices of the Loyal Excelsior lodge, 630 1/2, O. O. F. Manchester Unity. The event was a most successful one, both financially and artistically. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental selections given under the direction of Peter Caddell with Master Faulkner acting as accompanist. The program was as follows:

Vocal solo, "The Lord's Prayer," by Mrs. Lillian Marden; song, John Wiley; violin and piano selection, Miss and Master Curry; song, John Brown; piano and violin, Blanche Alexander; and Master Davis; song, "Tipperary," Fred Watkins; reading, Herbert Caddell; song, "The Lord's Prayer," by Mrs. Lillian Marden; song, John Wiley; violin and piano selection, Miss and Master Curry; song, John Brown; piano and violin, Blanche Alexander; and Master Davis; song, "Tipperary," Fred Watkins; reading, Herbert Caddell; song, "The Lord's Prayer," by Mrs. Lillian Marden; song, John Wiley; violin and piano selection, Miss and Master Curry; song, John Brown; piano and violin, Blanche Alexander; and Master Davis; song, "Tipperary," Fred Watkins; reading, Herbert Caddell; song, "The Lord's Prayer," by Mrs. Lillian Marden; song, John Wiley; violin and piano selection, Miss and Master Curry; song, John Brown; piano and violin, Blanche Alexander; and Master Davis; song, "Tipperary," Fred Watkins; reading, Herbert Caddell; 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The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

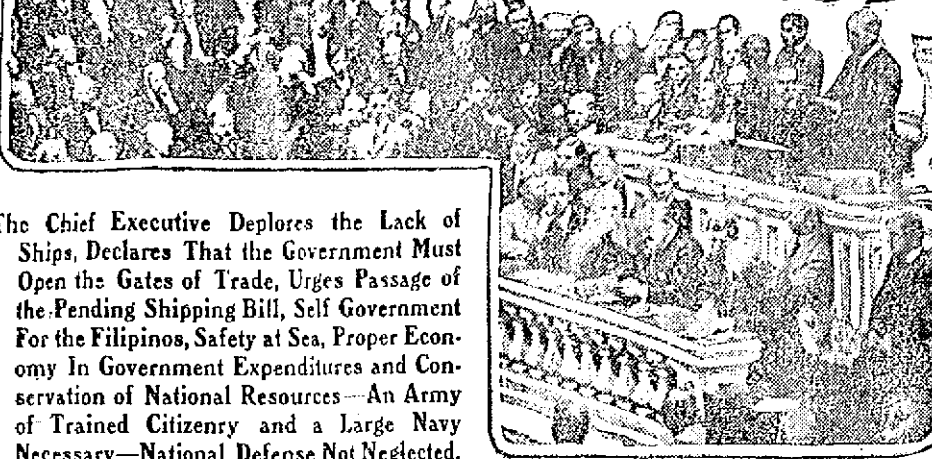


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The Chief Executive Deplores the Lack of Ships, Declares That the Government Must Open the Gates of Trade, Urges Passage of the Pending Shipping Bill, Self Government for the Filipinos, Safety at Sea, Proper Economy in Government Expenditures and Conservation of National Resources—An Army of Trained Citizenry and a Large Navy Necessary—National Defense Not Neglected.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

- First.—Urges passage of bills now pending for unlocking natural resources with proper conservation and for encouraging use of navigable waters for generation of power.
- Second.—Says senate should sanction bill for greater self government for Filipinos passed by house.
- Third.—Recommends that congress pass shipping bill now pending creating a government merchant marine.
- Fourth.—Urges passage of seamen's safety bill.
- Fifth.—Asks for a law to chart the dangerous coasts of Alaska.
- Sixth.—Points out need of strictest economy consistent with efficient government and recommends systematic governmental reorganization.
- Seventh.—States plainly that he is opposed to a big standing army, but says America should encourage a citizenry trained in the rudiments of military affairs and accustomed to arms.
- Eighth.—Says a powerful navy is our natural and proper means of defense, but asks who can tell what sort of navy to build.

FOLLOWING is President Wilson's annual message, delivered at the beginning of the short term of the Sixty-third congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before, and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without parlious feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

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AMERICA FACES NEW MARKETS FOR TRADE.

Merchant Marine Must Be Built Up to Meet Opportunity.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the

"WE NEED SHIPS; WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."

The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

sens, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously. But we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are ex-

traordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole, and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would find no record in this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS IS URGED.

President Says Senate Should Pass Measure Now Before Senate.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate. I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines. How better in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life; how better could we demonstrate our own self possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed? I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct

GATES OF TRADE MUST BE OPENED.

The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw.

the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht plays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disap-

pear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

SAYS SHIPPING BILL IS VERY IMPORTANT.

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Opened Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but just passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open

NOT A NIGGARDLY NATION.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance, that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. I will hide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States. The representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought to Be Removed by Charts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives

have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization to Gain Greater Efficiency.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government. They wish, rather, to enlarge them, and with every enlargement of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed, and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will hide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO BIG STANDING ARMY.

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Question of National Defenses.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed, without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a na-

NO LARGE STANDING ARMY.

We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, "Are you ready to defend yourselves?" we reply, "Most assuredly, to the utmost, and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp; we will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

tion of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do—to defend ourselves against attack? We have al-

ways found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to live free. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none.

Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a lasting settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

WILL RELY ON TRAINED CITIZENS, NOT SOLDIERS.

In Time of Peril Nation Will Answer Call to Arms Nobly.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making

TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril * * * upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. * * * We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. * * * It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

soldiers of themselves. There is no other sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method snacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant

policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense, and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency

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of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all time with free hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade, to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily now and in the years to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

Minutes and Seconds.

At least twenty-five centuries before Christ the Babylonians used a sexagesimal system of notation, consisting of six and sixty, of which we have vestiges when we reckon sixty minutes to the hour and sixty seconds to the minute, or 3,600 seconds—that is, a score of scores—to the hour. That we count twelve inches to the foot, twenty-four hours to the day, 360 degrees of longitude around the equator, ninety degrees of latitude from the equator to the poles and sixty miles to a degree may also be traced to the same duodecimal Babylonian system of numeration, which originally reckoned sixty shekels to the mina and sixty minas to the talent. All these numbers are factors or multiples of the score, or sixty. Our measure of time, money, of linear and angular space are all derived from the Greeks, who obtained them from the Babylonians, probably through the Phoenicians.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Twenty-five years ago the old Sun headed its story of the city election as follows:

"AN AWFUL DEFEAT—THE DEMOCRACY SLAUGHTERED—The Mayor Palmer was returned to office for a third term, defeating Hon. Jeremiah Crowley while John H. Drury was the only one of the nine democratic candidates for alderman to get a place on among the winners. In those days party lines were closely drawn and the city was estimated to be 1000 republicans. Of the men who were on the municipal ticket a quarter of a century ago only two are in public office to-day. John H. Drury who is at present a member of the board of health and John J. Hogan, recently appointed civil service commissioner. Mr. Drury, the only democratic candidate to win, outlanded in fifth place while Mr. Hogan was fourth being out by Charles Paige by four votes and John McCuskey, the lowest man by 55. The vote for mayor was as follows:

Wards 1, Palmer, rep., 501; Crowley, dem., 225; ward 2, Palmer, rep., 541; Crowley, dem., 1375; ward 3, Palmer, rep., 525; Crowley, dem., 204; ward 4, Palmer, rep., 508; ward 5, Palmer, rep., 555; Crowley, dem., 905; totals, Palmer, rep., 5463; Crowley, dem., 5295.

Palmer's majority, 257.

The republican vote was as follows:

Totals: Fuller, rep., 5501; Wilson, rep., 4544; Dickinson, rep., 5441; Carter, rep., 5350; Drury, dem., 5274; Shaw, rep., 5345; Fletcher, rep., 5208; Sawyer, rep., 5201; Frye, dem., 5288; Broussseau, rep., 5092; Herbert, dem., 5054; Smith, dem., 4959; Tilton, dem., 4379; Hogan, dem., 4958; Foster, dem., 4254; McCuskey, dem., 539.

The winning ticket was as follows:

Mayor: Charles D. Palmer, rep. (re-elected); John H. Fuller, rep. (re-elected); Joseph M. Wilson, rep. (re-elected); John E. Dickinson, rep. (re-elected); John E. Drury, dem. (re-elected); Samuel E. Shaw, rep. (re-elected); Edmond Dix Fletcher, rep.; Walter M. Sawyer, rep. (re-elected).

How It Happened

The old Sun had the following account of the municipal election:

"Tuesday's election was very much in doubt up to six o'clock when the sentiment turned in favor of a republican sweep. This change came up later in the evening. At midnight it was known that the democratic ticket with Hon. Jeremiah Crowley at the head had been beaten so badly that only one fragment of the beautiful structure built by the convention in Huntington hall a few weeks ago remained. The fragment was John E. Drury, whose brilliant campaign had been one of the main reasons for this condition of affairs but it is not our purpose to discuss the matter in this column. It would seem that the republicans came out and voted 'straight' without hesitating the assurances that many of them would vote for Mr. Crowley. It seems that Mr. Crowley got the normal democratic vote but Mayor Palmer starts his third term with a majority of 256. There were 345 blanks on the republican candidates. Fourteen republicans were elected and 10 democrats to the common council. The members of the school board whose terms expire this year were re-elected, four republicans and two democrats. In the three branches of the city government the republicans have clear working majorities.

During the day there was little or no excitement and for a couple of hours after the close of the polls the results were shrouded in doubt. All kinds of rumors were abroad and the cautious one swallowed them all. Charles Broussseau was the single democratic candidate on the republican ticket to be defeated. He was 'cut' by several hundred republicans. On the democratic ticket Mr. Herbert ran well leading six of his companions in misery. The vote showed that Mr. Herbert received loyal support from the democracy. In ward three Mr. Garritty the independent candidate for the common council was left, the four democrats going in swimmingly. The Garritty men helped the straight ticket in every way except the common council. There will undoubtedly be a recount of the council vote in wards five and six, the returns electing Henry W. Ladd in ward five by a vote over James W. Casady and in ward six James G. Brown winning by one vote over George H. Brown (not the same George).

The Common Councilmen

The common councilmen elected a

quarter of a century ago were as follows:

Ward 1. Joseph Callahan, Daniel Courtney, William J. Johnson, Patrick H. Savage, all re-elected, all democrats.

Ward 2. Newell Abare, Arthur H. Cluer (re-elected), Walter C. Coburn, James Stuart Murphy (re-elected). All republicans.

Ward 3. Patrick H. Broussseau, (re-elected), Robert C. Gallagher, Charles L. Martin, Thomas J. Sparks, (re-elected). All democrats.

Ward 4. Edwards Cheney, Frank Gray, B. Frank Hale, Alonzo G. Walsh, all re-elected and all republicans.

Ward 5. Orford R. Blood, (re-elected), Herbert M. Jacobs, Henry W. Ladd, (re-elected), Louis P. Turcotte, all republicans.

Ward 6. Albert Crowell, (re-elected), Edward F. Spradling, James Gookin, Daniel D. Jiriscell, the first two republicans, the others democrats.

The school committee elected was as follows:

Ward 1. Lawrence Cummings, democrat.

Ward 2. G. C. Brock, republican.

Ward 3. George M. Harrigan, democrat.

Ward 4. Fred Woodley, republican.

Ward 5. Walter Cohen, republican.

Ward 6. Clarence E. Burnham, republican.

The mayor and president of the common council were members of the school board ex-officio.

The Late John W. McEvoy.

Twenty-five years ago the late John W. McEvoy, whose death occurred yesterday was one of Lowell's most popular young democrats and was serving his first year in the school board from old ward three, his colleagues from that ward being George M. Harrigan, Mr. McEvoy had previously served as secretary of the democratic city committee and after finishing his service in the school board was elected to the house of representatives from the hamlet ward of the democracy where he soon made his influence felt in his younger days as a public speaker and was generally popular and well liked. After he retired from public life he still retained his popularity up to the time of his death and his passing will be deeply mourned by a host of friends.

The Lowell Cadet Band

Just a quarter of a century ago the school brothers of St. Patrick's school organized a band from among the pupils of the school, which was known as the St. Patrick's School band. When the original members of the band graduated from school they continued to hold the organization together under the school name but in more recent years changed the name to the Lowell Cadet band and as such they are in the limelight to-day. Ever since its organization the band has held rehearsals every Sunday morning in the school hall and does today and thus while composed of younger musicians it is the oldest band in Lowell in continuous service. John J. Giblin, the present leader, a little too young to get in at the start but became a member soon afterward. John J. Hutton and Timothy McCarthy are among the original members of the organization who are still "blowing themselves" as members of the Cadet band.

The old Sun said of the original band:

"St. Patrick's school band is about ready to appear in public, uniformed and equipped in the best possible manner. The following is the make-up of the band: Drum major, Francis Cronin; piccolo, Francis Brown, Daniel O'Hearn, Arthur Hazzett, cornets, Thomas Peters, Edward Paulker, John J. Hutton, Harry B. Plunkett, John Sullivan, alto horn, Daniel J. Murphy, Thomas Donohue, trombones, Daniel Jeffers, Timothy McCarthy, Francis Teller, baritone, James J. Brown, triangle, Joseph O'Dwyer, brass horns, Francis Mallen, John Sullivan; snare drums, Thomas Wallace, John Granahan, bass drum, John McNabb."

THE OLD TIMER

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

The noncommissioned officers of the Second battalion of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. M., attended a school of instruction last night at the local armory with Major Colby T. Kittredge as instructor. All the local officers of the three companies as well as men from Company E, of Boston were present. At the close of the school, luncheon was served by Company C.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT ALL ROUND STAR

CLAIM OF SENATOR SMITH AS TO VERA CRUZ—CALLS ACTION "WEAK YIELDING"

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 8.—Speaking at a reception to Gov.-elect Roland H. Spaulding here last night, Senator W. A. Smith of Michigan declared that when the American troops evacuated Vera Cruz they did so because Gen. Carranza had given President Wilson 24 hours to get out. He branded the removal of the American forces as "weak yielding to the demands of Carranza."

He added that the United States forces left with conditions 10 times worse than when they first occupied the Mexican port.

Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts and Channing H. Cox of Boston were given cordial receptions.

Charles A. Perkins, chairman of the republican city committee, presided. Leaders of the party in all sections of the state were present.

An orchestra of 15 pieces, under the direction of George C. Wood, rendered patriotic music. Other addresses were made by Congressman-elect Cyrus A. Sullivan of Manchester, Congressman-elect Edward H. Wilson of Nashua, Gov.-elect Spaulding of Rochester, Harry W. Spaulding, rep. candidate for mayor, and Joseph L. Boudreau, candidate for overseer of the poor.

Eddie Mahan of Harvard College is Training all the Time

Eddie Mahan, captain of Harvard's 1915 football team, is enjoying an unbridled diet in these few days between the close of the gridiron season and the opening of the indoor track season. During the whole college year while Mahan is at Harvard he has less than a month when he does not live on a restricted bill of fare, for the remainder of the time he is on training table, with only muscle building food stuffs to consume. That is the lot that falls to the lot of the great athlete.

He is eating the next few weeks Mahan must get all the pie, cake and other food that he wants in his system, for before Merry Christmas comes he will again be casting aside harmful foods and living on eggs, chicken, milk and oranges.

Captain Mahan is the greatest all-around performer who has ever been at Harvard in a decade. He plays football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, and every other game. He is a member of the Harvard varsity relay team. Early in the spring while the February winds are still biting, he goes into the baseball cage to get in shape for pitching on the varsity baseball team, and later when the out-of-door track season comes he splits his time by training for the 100 yard dash. And after the athletes has gone through these training stunts he has nothing more to do except to keep up in his college courses—which he does very successfully.

During the various athletic seasons at Harvard, Mahan is on the training table, for Harvard supervises the menu of her athletes very carefully, and only food that will tend to build them up is given. Therefore training tables are set at the Varsity club in Cambridge, whether the athletes train three times a day for their meals.

In fact, Mahan's diet is eggs, cereals, grapefruit and milk for breakfast. At noon they get a rather light lunch and in the evening chicken, roast beef or steak is served, along with fruit and nuts. The care of athletes does not end with the supervision of food-stuffs, however, for the men who represent the university are in bed each evening at reasonable hours. Thus they have no time to waste, for besides taking the regular training for whatever branch of athletics they are competing in they must also keep up in their college work.

With Capt. Mahan college life is little more than a round of training table meals and short but busy evenings in the gymnasium. He is on the training table before college opened, in September, for the athletes were called to Cambridge early to prepare for the opening of the season. He broke training temporarily at the Taft hotel when a banquet was served after the Yale game.

In two weeks the members of the long and short distance relay teams will go into training for their winter schedule of indoor races, and Mahan will be among them. He will observe all the rules of strict dieting until the end of the indoor season, in February, and then along will come the beginning of practice for the battery camp must play for the commencement of the varsity ball team, allowing Mahan no intermission. The only change he will get will be to shift from the relay team's training table at the end of the season to the baseball table.

From February until April Mahan will keep at his baseball work, setting his pitching arm in shape for his participation in the baseball team last season. And finally, when the outdoor track men go out for practice he will steal time to try out in the sprints with a view to competing in the dash events of the Harvard track team.

The baseball season will not end until the final week of college because of the Yale series which the Crimson must play for the commencement of the season at New Haven and Cambridge; so Mahan will be in training until the end of the college year.

INVESTIGATION ASKED

SENATOR ROBINSON TAKES UP REPORT THAT TWO SENATORS WERE PAID \$75,000 BY CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An effort by Senator Robinson of Arkansas yesterday to launch an investigation of a published report that the Carranza government in Mexico had appropriated \$75,000 to obtain the influence of two United States senators in bringing about an early withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz precipitated bitter discussion in the senate, but resulted in no action.

Sensors Stone, Gallagher, Penrose and Smoot urged that the dignity of the senate would be lowered by its adoption and, on objection of Senator Smoot, the resolution went over for the day.

As drawn, the resolution proposed an investigation by a special committee of five senators, empowered to travel in foreign countries, if necessary. Senator Robinson said that he had talked it over with several senators and decided to charge the foreign relations committee with the task.

Senator Robinson objected to any but serious consideration for his proposal, and had arrived at an agreement with Senators Stone and Gallagher that the lobby committee be charged with the task, when Senator Smoot's objection closed the discussion.

When the report was brought to the attention of Secretary Bryan he said it contradicted itself by giving the impression that senators had been paid and then indicating that the entry on the Carranza books did not specify the use which was made of the money.

Incidentally it was said by high official that President Wilson had never even discussed the evacuation of Vera Cruz with any members of the senate.

HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX

OLD TIME SCHEDULE WAS RESUMED TODAY—NO MORE AFTERNOON CLASSES

The Kirk street annex to the high school is being used today for the first time and it was some feat in school engineering to get the scholars in without a hitch especially in view of the fact that the one session per day schedule was resumed. The school opened at 8:25 o'clock and the day's session will close at 1:20 o'clock.

Seven of the eight rooms in the annex are occupied and 250 pupils are being accommodated. The eighth room, yet vacant, will seat 50 pupils. The teachers in the annex are Mr. Brennan, Miss Masterson, Miss McQuade, Miss Quimbach, Miss Lawrence, Miss Blinn and Miss Lowrey.

Enrolled Irish had arranged the matter for the transfer of pupils into the annex and little, if any, delay was experienced in the settling of sessions. At the opening of the school term the overflow made it impossible to accommodate the usual schedule of periods and two sessions daily were established until the completion of the annex.

WIFE NISLED AS TO HEALTH

Mrs. Joseph Sobel Freed by Decision in Case of New York Man Afflicted With Tuberculosis

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A matrimonial contract, wherein the husband, afflicted with tuberculosis, misled his wife into believing that he was in good health may be annulled, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the supreme court in the case of Sarah Sobel of this city against her husband, Joseph Sobel, temporarily a resident of Denver.

Mrs. Sobel testified that before marrying Sobel he told her he was in good health. A few days after marriage, she asserted, her husband became so ill that he had to have the attention of a physician. She immediately left him and then brought suit to have the marriage annulled.

STILL ALARM OF FIRE

A still alarm at 6:02 o'clock last evening summoned Engine 1 to chimney fire at 34 Iowa street. Slight damage.

STOP THE CHILD'S COLDS

TRY OFTEN-RESCUE SERIOUSLY Colds, croup and whooping cough are children's ailments which need immediate attention. The after-cold often most annoying. Buy a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery checks the cold, soothes the cough, always the infallible cure, kills the germs and restores nature to its normal state at your drugist. Buy a bottle today.

Bright, Sears & Co.

WYMAN'S EXCHANGE Bankers and Brokers

SECOND FLOOR

LEGAL NOTICES

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE, BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4, 1914. Public hearing will be held at Chamber of Commerce, Rooms 22, 23, 24, City State Building, Lawrence, Mass., on 10:30 a. m., December 14, 1914, on approval of plans for proposed central bridge across Merrimack river at Lawrence, W. L. KRAIGHILL, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

INFORMATION WANTED

INFORMATION WANTED OF George B. Jackson, Fred W. Sanborn and Andrew L. Moulton who were living in Boston or vicinity in 1905 and witnessed the will of Fred Kelley of Nashua, N. H. Write to John C. McKford, Administrator, Manchester, N. H.

FOR SALE

BRILLIANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano in fine condition; must sacrifice for cash. 493 Moody st.

BOYS' MANOR, PLAYER, piano and all the latest music for sale. Lowest prices at Housell's, 1 Bridge st. Tel. 531-M.

PAIR OF WORK HORSES FOR sale at 2400, young, sound pair \$85, single \$45; one 6-year-old, weight 1100, \$85; one cheap horse, \$30; one family horse, safe, carriage and harness, all good, cheap, or trade call on North Woburn, near old car barn.

APPLES FOR SALE—No. 1 BALDWIN, \$1.50 barrel. No. 2 Baldwin \$1.25 barrel. Second crop of telephone G. Duffy, 26 Second ave. Tel. 153-M.

WELL ESTABLISHED and GOOD paying business for sale; will sell either whole or half interest; anybody with four or five hundred dollars cash should investigate this. Address: 100 Sun Office.

ALL SIZES OF COAL, COKE and wood for sale by W. T. Griffin, Hard wood, spruce, edging, mill kiln dries for stove or fireplace use at Billerica shop, 100 Sun Office. Phone 662.

STEVE LININGS, GRATES, WATER-fronts, corners, and many other parts to all kinds of stoves, furnaces and boiler work. Call at 16 Marginal st.

TWO GOOD OFFICES IN THE HARRINGTON building, 52 Central st., to let at a very low rental. If desired will be rented for rooming. Telephone 100-10. J. J. Sullivan, Building Manager, 301 Sun building.

A LARGE OFFICE, 34 BY 14 FEET on the second floor of the Harrington building, 52 Central st., good light and ventilation, for rent. Will be partitioned to suit a desirable tenant and will be rented or leased at a very reasonable rate. Apply to J. J. Sullivan, Building Manager, 301 Sun building.

ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER shop or business office, to let; on second floor of the Harrington building, 52 Central st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. Separate room \$1 per month for regular 12 two-horse load. Pianos \$50. The dryest and cleanest place for storage in Lowell. Telephone 100-10. J. J. Sullivan, 301 Sun building.

TO LET, 3 rooms, 31 Fourth st. \$15.00 per month. 678 Lafayette ave. \$15.00 per month. 12 Second st. \$20.00 per month. Keys on premises.

INQUIRE MAHONEY, 77 Beech St.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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Terms always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated methods and terms. Lowell office, 37 Central street, Mansur block. Hours: Monday, 2 to 4, 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12.

Consultation, Examination, Advice FREE

BUILDING MATERIAL. Use Fireproof Hercules Plaster Board in place of lath and plaster; \$1.50 per 100 square feet; write for samples. Hercules Plaster Board Co., Hampton, Va.

W. A. LEW. Steam dyeing and cleaning of 14,000 yards in the business apparel. 33 40 JOHN STREET

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THE LOWELL SUN

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1914

PRICE ONE CENT

EVERYBODY SLIDING ON SLIPPERY STREETS

Storm of Last Night Left Streets Coated With Ice—Mill Hands Had Hard Time Getting to Work

The one who got to his or her place of business this morning without sprawling on the icy sidewalk, was lucky. The writer, on his way down town, described some figures on the glassy surface that would turn a fancy skater green with envy. The street cars were well patronized because a great many Lowell men and women deemed it advisable to adopt the "safety first" slogan.

But, 'tis an ill wind that blows no good. The hail that started in about one o'clock this morning and later turned to rain that froze on street and sidewalk made business good for the blacksmiths. The writer passed three blacksmith shops and all of them were filled with horses; front and side streets were lined with them and disappointed owners were leading their horses away because they did not want to wait until the afternoon to have them shod.

At eight o'clock this morning somebody telephoned to the Sun office from the city yard to ask if anything had been heard of a stray horse. The horse, it seems, left his bed and board without any just cause, or words to that effect, and went to parts unknown. He probably went out to have his toenails sharpened and got lost in the shuffle.

Horses on their way to the blacksmith shops had a hard time to keep their feet and quite a number of tumblers were witnessed. One man came down Thorndike hill with a pair of horses and the horses slid from the top to the bottom of the hill with the man holding on to the halter ropes and sliding, too. A poor old lady who wanted to get over the hill gave it up for a bad job after several attempts and a kind-hearted caddy, noting her discomfort, drove his carriage over from the depot and took her to the rest of the hill. He had had his horse sharpened early in the morning.

Ballot Boxes Sliding

The ballot boxes were taken away from the basement at city hall at about 5:30 o'clock this morning, and each box was placed on a sled before six o'clock. Each of the boxes was accompanied by two or three men, including a police officer, and there were some funny incidents connected with the delivery of the boxes. In one instance the men had to take the boxes up a hill, and a case of slip and sprawl from start to finish and just as they were about to reach the top of the hill a few feet slipped and down the hill went the box, policeman and all. If any erasures appear in that

THE MAN IN THE MOON

Also Other Pleasing Features Will Entertain The Sun Readers on Wednesday

That far-seeing individual known as "The Man in the Moon" will have an entertaining article for The Sun readers tomorrow. He begins by relating a very pathetic incident which he witnessed. It will cause some wholesome thinking. He also discusses the Pawtucketville affair of recent date in which a pistol figured. This article will be of interest to everyone.

Most everyone is puzzled by some questions of etiquette. Perhaps some question will be answered in the article "Every Day Etiquette," which will appear in tomorrow's Sun with a lot of helpful information.

Virginia Vales' "Sleepytime Tales" please all the children. Tomorrow the story is "Alice." It will make a pleasant reading lesson for your little boy or girl.

A very timely question, namely that of choosing furs, is discussed in "The French Maid" her article which will appear in tomorrow's Sun. Whether or not the reader is contemplating the purchase of these articles of comfort, this discussion will be of interest.

How you may curl or wave your hair without the use of the injurious heated iron, will be described in "The Rabbit's Foot" tomorrow.

Carnival night, Associate, Thurs. eve.

FURS

REPAIRED
REMODELED
REDYED
AT REASONABLE PRICES

WEINER'S FUR STORE

228 Merrimack St., Lowell
Lawrence Haverhill

MINCEMEAT

Get It From Your Grocer
Qts. 45c Pts. 25c
HOME MADE

FURNITURE SALE AT KEYES' COMMISSION ROOMS,
OLD B. & M. DEPOT, THURSDAY AFTER-
NOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Goods consist in part of a very nice wardrobe, six parlor stoves, five ranges, oak chiffonier, dresser, two oak bureaus, six dining chairs, genuine mahogany, leather seats, mahogany dresser, chiffonier, ten arm chairs, six velvet and angstrom, one new No. 7 Crescent range, parlor mirror, six brass beds, with National springs, five white iron beds, 15 small rugs, 150 yards of Ingrain carpet, two oak dining tables, two hall chairs, two hair and one silk dress mattress, new and perfect, upright piano, one square piano, six oak dining chairs, leather seats; 28 comforters, slightly damaged; lot of doors, windows, 60 draws in various sizes, carpenter's benches, 2 vises, 2 jacks, shingling brackets, clamps, 8 staging brackets, also a carpenter's tool chest and a lot of tools. You will find it to your advantage to call and examine the goods and get the numbers of the articles you are interested in. Goods now on exhibition. Open evenings.

BRIDGE TESTIFIES AGAINST DUDLEY

Sweetheart of Dead Girl Scores Physician—Testifies That Doctor Said He Would "Dance 50 Years" if the Case Ended Successfully

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 8.—"If this thing comes out a success, I'll dance for the next 50 years."

Ambrose Bridge, farmhand-sweetheart of Mildred Sullivan, unexpectedly called to the witness stand yesterday afternoon before the trial of Dr. Lionel E. Dudley was 24 hours old, startled the courtroom by declaring that the above words had been used by the physician the day after that on which it is claimed the girl died.

The testimony followed a lengthy examination of Dr. F. H. Jackson of Houlton, medical examiner for southern Aroostook county, all of which was sensational in the extreme, and did more even than the county attorney's opening to show along what lines the state and the defense probably will work.

Girl's Father Testifies

Bridge's testimony was entirely unexpected. He, the sweetheart of the dead girl, followed almost directly on the heels of George Sullivan, her father. Though the latter was on the stand but a moment—long enough to swear that he had identified his daughter's body—the sorrow in his tones and his early appearance in the trial had its effect.

Both state and defense appeared at the close of the session last night to be satisfied with the testimony offered by Dr. Jackson. The prosecution drew from him the positive declaration that the operation resulting in Mildred Sullivan's death, in his opinion, had been performed by a physician.

The defense forced him to admit that he would not ordinarily suspect that a reputable physician would so mutilate a body, or that, in an ordinary case, a body which had been two months in the ground would show so little signs of decomposition.

Bridge's Voice Low

Bridge took the stand shortly after 4 o'clock. Never once did he glance directly at Dr. Dudley, but seemed so interested in the operations of the court stenographer that he was slow at times in answering. Repeatedly he had to be cautioned to speak louder.

Bridge had answered the preliminary questions about his age, occupation and residence, and his acquaintance with Mildred Sullivan, when he was suddenly asked whether he was responsible for her condition.

The court room in a second became as quiet as death, everyone of the scores of spectators hanging on his next words, which were to show whether or not the mysterious "man of wealth" reputed to flourish in the case would be named or not.

"I suppose so," said Bridge, after a long silence.

Claims of the State

The state had claimed in its opening that it would prove that Dr. Dudley operating at the instigation of Bridge and having disposed of the girl's body when he bungled, had attempted to conceal the matter by denying at first that he knew her, when Bridge tried to find out where she had gone, and then came to Boston on a pretended hunt for her, in reality eluding the young farmer for days.

After Bridge had given testimony to hear out the state's contention that Miss Sullivan was in good health the night before the operation, County Atty. Archibald led directly up to the events following the night of her death.

He had to leave Presque Isle where he had taken Mildred, he said, and returned on Friday, expecting to find her at the home of Mrs. Augustus Southard, where he claimed she was operated on.

He found she had been removed in a hack, and by successive steps traced her to the residence of Alice Pelletier, where he failed to find either Mildred or Miss Pelletier he went to Dr. Dudley, he said.

"What conversation did you have with Dr. Dudley at his office?" he was asked.

"I asked him what he could tell me about Miss Sullivan and Miss Michael," he replied. "He told me first that he didn't know anything about the girls. I kind of laughed

and said, you must know something about it."

Girls Gone to Boston

"Then he said, 'All I can tell you about the two girls is that they have done something for themselves and then came to my office. I've done all I can for them, and they went to Boston.'"

"I asked him if the girls had money enough to go to Boston and he said he did not know. He asked me if I would like to send them any, and I said I would if it would help them out any."

"He said, 'If you care to take my word, young man, give me the money and I will see that they get it all right, and if you want any information about Miss Sullivan, why I can't let you know.'"

34 PERISH IN FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER

Vedra, With Cargo of Gasolene, Grounded—Cargo Ignited and Only 2 of Crew of 36 Saved

BARROW, Via London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedra from Port Arthur, Texas, with a cargo of gasolene went ashore near here this morning in a heavy gale. The cargo ignited and of the crew of thirty-six men on board the Vedra only two were saved and they were severely burned.

THE WAR CASUALTIES

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The German casualties in the last month of fighting amounted to about 100,000, estimates the Dourse Gazette, and says the percentage of loss is particularly high among the commanding and commissioned officers. Even colonels and occasionally generals, it is said, remained buried for the exchange of prisoners of war has the names of 90,000 French prisoners in Germany. Taking these figures together, the total losses of the French army would be about 550,000 men.

The French military authorities, through their agents and spies, are well informed as to the situation of the German army. The French estimate the number of German killed in battle on this frontier as considerably exceeding 100,000 because the German tactics have been more continually on the offensive, with correspondingly heavier losses than the defensive.

The French military administration does not share in the popular view that the German losses have been enormous in excess of those of the French. Neither is any credence given to the reports of bad provisioning of the German army and of soldiers famished and driven by overwork to exhaustion.

FEATURES OF LAST NIGHTS EUROPEAN WAR NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

Attila capture German trenches at many points, especially in Belgium. German counter attacks repelled.

Warships again bombard German positions on shore.

Austria-German troops force back Russians near Piotrkow.

Contest for Western Poland not yet decided.

Heavy battles in progress in Western Galicia, according to Vienna.

King Peter inflicts severe loss on Austrians in Serbia.

Turks announce Russian repulse east of Lake Van and capture of Russian post on Persian border.

Italy reinforces her garrison of Libya to meet "any aggression."

Portugal sending more troops to West Africa to aid British there in war on Germans.

Bulgaria expects nothing will change her policy of neutrality until spring.

Total French losses 590,000, including nearly 100,000 dead.

British have lost 321,3 officers.

England and France agree to a plan to facilitate cotton exports from United States.

Schwab agrees not to deliver submarines from Fore River to belligerents.

Germany is building 20 "dreadnought" Zeppelins for attack on London.

Boston relief committee will send \$100,000 of food and other supplies to Belgium within two weeks.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT THAT FRENCH CAPTURED CORPS OF GERMAN AVIATORS

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—An official of the general staff states that the report from Rome that the French near Czenstochowa had captured a whole corps of German aviators is absolutely unfounded.

The Russian statement contained in the official communication of Nov. 29 that the German attack near Czenstochowa had failed with heavy losses is declared to be untrue. On the contrary, it is said, the 17th Russian army corps, which was met in this attack, was defeated on Nov. 29 and suffered extremely heavy losses. The Russians, it is declared, left a great number of killed and wounded on the battlefield, and were obliged to retreat.

The situation in the western battlefield shows little change.

MAY HAVE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR PETER, SAYS GEN. LRAU JOFFRE

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A despatch from northernmost France quotes Gen. Joffre as saying:

"We shall have a Christmas present for our people if things go well."

Potomac, Lincoln hall, Wed. eve.

Established March 1, 1877

PETER DAVEY

UNDERTAKER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Office 19 East Merrimack St.
Telephone 79-W
Residence 83 Bartlett St.
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Mine's orch., Associate, Thurs. eve.